NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 1s3d. each.
F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,999—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th March.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6269	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

22nd March — 19th April
5th April — 3rd May
17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

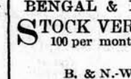
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under signed.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, L.R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Bull dings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

WANTED.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

STOCK VERIFIER WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Application should be sent to
AUDITOR,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, N.-W. Provinces.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED.

WANTED for 8 or 12 Months, from 1st May, 1893, a duly qualified European Medical man to act for the Company's Medical Officer during the absence of the latter on furlough. The Headquarters of the appointment is Madras. Application should be made to the undersigned before FRIDAY, 31st March, stating qualifications and remuneration expected, and should be accompanied by a recent testimonial or reference.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 28th February, 1893.

STANDARD MEDICAL WORKS,

BY LOUIS KUHNE,

AM I WELL OR SICK?
A Vade Mecum for Every One, As. 8

The New Science of Healing,
Or the Doctrine of the
"UNITY OF DISEASES"
And their Cure. Rs. 7.

AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
& c., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co.'s unrivalled selections of Jewellery includes all the latest Novelties and Designs, and is up to date in every respect.

LADIES' GOLD BROOCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.
LADIES' GOLD ALBERTS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SOLITAIRES & LINKS.
LADIES' GOLD BRACELETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD FINGER RINGS.
LADIES' GOLD NECKLETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD ALBERTS.
LADIES' GOLD RINGS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD PINS.
LADIES' GOLD EAR-RINGS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF RINGS.
LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LOCKETS.

PENCILS, PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.

Silver Jewellery in Artistic and Novel Designs.

SILVER BRACELETS.	SILVER STUDS.	SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER BROOCHES.	SILVER LOCKETS.	SILVER CHARMS.
SILVER NECKLETS.	SILVER ALBERTS.	

SILVER GOODS SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND OTHER PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

COPELAND'S CELEBRATED WHITEWARE.

LIMOGES' ANTISTIC CROCKERY.

Priced List Post Free on Application.

GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES

IS

PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS:

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.	For strengthening and beautifying the Hair and preventing Baldness. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	For the Teeth, prevents decay, whitens the Teeth, and sweetens the Breath. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
KEMP'S GOA POWDER.	The Remedy for Indian Ringworm, Dhobie's Itch, &c. Per Bottle, As. 8.
KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.	The great and never failing Blood Purifier. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.	Veterinary Medicines and Instruments of every kind and Description.
KEMP & CO., LD., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.	Surgical Instruments, Medical Requisites, Chemical Apparatus, and Druggists' Sundries, etc.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CRICKET BATS and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS AND BATS.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAOROZE FESTIVAL, 1893.
FREEMASONS' HALL, BYCULLA,
TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1893.
TICKETS, Rs. 5 each.

EACH TICKET-HOLDER will be entitled to invite Two Ladies of his Family free to the Entertainment. Extra Lady Tickets Rupee One each.
The Entertainment will include Vocal and Instrumental Music and two Dramatic Pieces.
For Tickets apply to
J. E. DAVAR,
PESTONJEE M. KANGA,
No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort. Honorary Secretaries.

WATCH! WAIT!! COMING!!!
SOMETHING NEW IN AMUSEMENTS.
THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL CITY
AND
COLOSSAL MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
COMBINED WITH THE
MARVELLOUS NOVELTY MUSEUM,
Which is now en route for the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
For Particulars see Advertisements and Posters.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BEEF and MUTTON for three years from 1st April, 1893, or 15 days after receipt of notice of acceptance to 31st March, 1896, and for five years from the above date to 31st March 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Poona, up to 1-30 P.M., (Madras Time) on the 17th Instant.
Form of Tenders as well as any information required regarding the contract can be obtained on application.
The estimated quantity of Meat for one year is :—
Beef 8,00,000 lbs. Mutton 3,50,000 lbs.
Earnest money deposit—
For Beef Rs. 2,200. For Mutton Rs. 1,400.
G. W. PALIN, Lieut.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer.
Poona, 7th March, 1893.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 SEED DECORTICLATOR and Separator.
2 CAST IRON Wall Brackets and 3 Ins. 3 Plumber Blocks.
The above are new and have never been used. The frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been repaired, and is as strong as ever. Cost price of the above Rs. 3,925.
OFFERS INVITED ALSO.
Second-hand 12 H. P. Vertical Field Boiler with Cross Tubes in good Condition, sold to make room for larger Boiler.
Price, with Fittings, Rs. 800.
Apply to
G. R. MACDONALD, Manager,
Moniarah Factory, via Gopalgunge, Sarun.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1892.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 22nd March, 1893, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby further given that immediately after the business of above Meeting is over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place to consider, and, if approved, to adopt the following Special Resolutions :—
(1) That in the last clause of Article 106, of the Company's Articles of Association, the following words be added between the words "Company" and "Nevertheless" in line 7th,
"or by reason of his purchasing yarn, cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."
(2) That in Article 110, after clause (g), the following be added :—
"(gg.) To sell in Bombay to any Director, or elsewhere, any yarn, cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company provided such Director regularly trades in such articles."
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1893.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for PROVISIONING H. M's Common Jail and the Government Female Work-house, Bombay, for 1893-94, will be received at H. M's. Common Jail up to the 16th of March, 1893.
Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned,
A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent, H. M's. Common Jail,
and Governor, Government Female Work-house, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th March, 1893.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1892.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit as a Director made by the Board.
4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1893, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of March, 1893, to 6th day of April, 1893.
By Order of the Board.,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1893, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and STORES required for the use of the Light Ship, Light Houses, Pilot Schooners and other Vessels of the Port Department, the former for one year from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March 1894, and the latter for 2 years from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1895.
The approved Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash, Government Promissory Notes or Port Trust Bond for the due fulfilment of the contract in respect to the description, quantity, and quality of articles to be supplied and their prices.
The Tenders should include delivery at place of shipment after examination and approval at this office of all stores for the several Stations for which required.
Detailed particulars can be obtained at this office.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Port, and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of any tender and for certain articles separately.
B. P. CREAGH,
Commander, R. I. M., Offg. Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th March, 1893.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL.—A New delivery of LADIES, TRIMMED SAILOR HATS in Black, White, and Navy from Rs. 2-12. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANDORA POINT.—TO LET, the BUNGALOW lately in the occupation of D. A. Purdie, Esq. One of the best on the Hill. Well in the Compound. Apply to W. BULLOCK, Elphinstone Circle.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. 3 months' term, speed classes in both. 18, Church Gate Street.

TART FRUITS.—Gooseberries, Damsons, and Rhubarb in Bottles, each As. 8 only. Apples, in Tins, each As. 8. Apricots, Peaches, Plums, in Tins, each As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—BULL & Co., of Apollo Bunder, have just unpacked a choice Selection of SILVER-PLATED WARE, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards from As. 4 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection Invited.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100, with 5 years' Guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEREEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ANJINI HILL, 14 miles from Nasik, TO LET, for Present Hot Season, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Address for particulars to Rev. W. A. ROBERTS, Nasik.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, at once, a GRADUATE, or an UNDERGRADUATE, from 12 to 4 p.m., for a private tuition. State terms. Apply "D," care of this Paper.

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WANTED, an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE, to prepare a Student for Matric S. L. Latin. Apply "665," care of this Paper.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per ear. (excluding postage.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HAJEE JAKERIA CUMMOO, HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF, AND ABADOOL SACOOR, HAJEE ABADOOL LATIFF.

A DISTRIBUTION of 10 Per Cent. will be paid to Creditors on proof of their claims on or after the 15th instant.
SEDASHIV SHANKER WAGH,
Trustee, under the Deed of Composition.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
Price Re. 1-12 per V. P. P.
Apply to
W. GOLLAN, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th March, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY in place of Mr. L. R. W. FORREST and the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, whose term of office, under the Port Trust Act, will expire on 31st March, 1893 ; also for a Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. R. S. Campbell, who has obtained leave of absence for six months.
The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce : Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.
2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5.—The conditions fo the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations :—
1ST PRIZE—750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—300 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).
2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below :—
PRESIDENT :—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.
MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.
The President to have the casting vote.
The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.
Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.
3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bonâ fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.
4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.
As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.
It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.
For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.
5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.
6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.
Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.
7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.
No designs or models reaching Calcuta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
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J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
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J. NEUBERG,
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Dry Plates, &c.,
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J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES.
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
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J. NEUBERG,
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Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

BANKS.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
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(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
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AGENCIES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
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London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRAN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ballot for Election of Three Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-45 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Johannisberger (s), from Hamburg. Yesterday :—Skerryvore (s), from Mahe ; and R. I. M. S. Lawrence, Bushire.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Singapore (s), for Genoa ; Juba (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and Chanda (s), Persian Gulf.

POLO.—The polo-ground will be reserved to-day for practice, at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nyzanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per extra s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, APOLLO BUNDER.—An evangelistic Bible study will be conducted by Mr. F. J. Clark, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Krishna Balaram, residing at Cammatipura, has reported to the police, that his nephew, Yankayah Krishnayah, aged eleven years, left home on the morning of the 4th instant, and has not been since heard of.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Balkrishna Mahadeo, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police, that on Wednesday night, whilst his wife, about sixteen years of age, was asleep in his room, somebody entered the house and robbed from her person two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 100.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	The Story of Sayid	Mackenzie.
Overture	Serment	Auber.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	Godfrey.
Valse	Venezia	Desdormes.
Selection	Babylonia	Williams.
Gavotte	Une Fete A'Trianon	Roubier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SLEEPING CHILD ROBBED.—Khoondi, a woman, living in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, at Kalbadevie Road, made a report to the police that, on Monday last, she went out of the house for a few minutes, leaving the doors of the room open, and her daughter, aged two years, asleep in the room. On her return, she discovered that during her absence from home, somebody had entered the room and stolen six gold *pootlis*, valued at Rs. 30, from the person of the sleeping child.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—Dhondu Bishnu, a grocer, at Mahim Bazaar, was rubbing some gun-powder in his hands to make small crackers, when the gunpowder suddenly exploded, and Dhondu was seriously burnt about the face, chest, and arms. A box of fire-works caught fire, which spread in the room. An alarm was immediately raised, and the Mahim manual engine was promptly brought on the scene, and the fire was extinguished, but not before damage had been done to the shop to the extent of Rs. 200. Dhondu has a license for the sale of fire-works.

THE STORY OF A WHALE-BONE STICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case in which Fatmabai, daughter of the late Sir Tharia Topan, charged Ahmed bin Esaa Khalifa with criminal breach of trust in respect of a whale-bone stick, mounted with gold, came on for hearing before Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused. Mr. Byrne applied for a commission for the examination of Fatmabai, but Mr. Payne objected to the application as Fatmabai was not a *purdah* lady. The Magistrate refused the application, and discharged the accused.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of Bombay, having a branch at Colombo, having placed a sign board on the front of their premises there which has been held calculated to deceive the public that they were the agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company for the sale of their machines, Mr. N. Patell, the general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, filed a plaint on the 4th instant before the District Judge of Colombo against the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, and an interim injunction has been granted by the Judge against the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of Bombay (Colombo Branch), restraining them from using a sign-board which is calculated to deceive the public into the belief that they were the agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company for the sale of their machines.

FORT CONVENT SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes to the successful children of the Fort Convent School took place, yesterday evening, at the Convent Hall, Clare Road, Byculla. The Rev. Father Jurgens, S.J., presided, in the absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, who was unable to attend in consequence of indisposition. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The hall, in which the function came off, was prettily decorated ; and at the west end of the hall was erected a neat little stage, in which the children performed the operetta of "Snow-white and Seven Dwarfs." They sustained their parts exceedingly well and reflected great credit on themselves, as well as on those who were responsible for their training. The entertainment being over, the chairman distributed the prizes ; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, Mr. Rustim P. Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged Vazier-ulla Khan and five others with importing thirty-seven tolas of opium into Bombay without a license from the Collector of Customs. The accused came from up-country on Wednesday morning and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station from a train. One of the sub-inspectors on duty at the station searching their luggage, about thirty-seven tolas of opium, worth Rs. 12, was found in them. The accused were then questioned as to whether they had any more opium in their possession. The fifth accused produced some opium weighing about a tola, but there was no opium found in possession of any of the other accused. The Magistrate discharged the second, third, fourth, and the sixth accused, but convicted the first and the fifth of having in their possession a quantity of opium, which they imported into Bombay without a license from the Collector of Customs. His Worship sentenced each of them to suffer one day's simple imprisonment, and ordered the opium found in their possession to be confiscated. The accused said they were so much habituated to opium-eating that they would die if they did not take it. They only brought it for their own use. They should like to know if they could get some quantity of opium in Bombay, as they would not be able to sustain life without opium. The accused were informed that if they wished to buy any quantity of opium, they must purchase it from a licensed vendor.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

THE following statement of the batting and bowling averages of Lord Hawke's team up to date is published by a Calcutta contemporary :—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
A J L Hill	31	5	767	132	29·5
Lord Hawke	31	2	617	79	28·04
F S Jackson	26	1	697	104	27·8
H F Maclean	27	7	383	99	19·1
H J H Hornsby	31	2	548	86	18·8
C W Wright	24	1	534	59	16·1
A E Gibson	23	4	272	58	14·3
G F Vernon	27	1	367	59	14·1
H F Wright	24	2	312	68	14·1
A E Leatham	6	0	83	38	13·5
G S Foljambe	26	5	258	41*	12·2
J S Robinson	25	2	276	53	12
C H Haseltine	26	10	139	18*	8·7

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowlers.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
C H Haseltine	623	57	10·9
A J L Hill	707	71	9·9
F S Jackson	666	63	10·2
A E Gibson	449	41	10·9
H J H Hornsby	1,322	119	11·1
G S Foljambe	602	51	11·8

Maclean and Leatham also took a few wickets each.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer Lewis.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Blaise.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

INSPIRED BY THE GOD KANHOBA.

IMPERATRIX VS. DHURAJEE KANU.

THIS was an appeal from a dicision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in November last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Sanjana and Mr. Gungaram B. Rele, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered his cousin, Sari, a child of four years of age. He was a Kunbi by caste, aged twenty-two years, and lived with his father, but usually took his meals at his uncle Lakshman's, and he belonged to the same gang of hamals or porters as his uncle. Both the uncle and aunt spoke well of the accused, saying they had no complaint or suspicion against him. The charge against him was that he carried their child Sari away from the town, took off her ornaments, and threw her into a deep part of the river Panjhan, where she was drowned. It did not appear that the accused was in money difficulties or that he had any kind of quarrel with his uncle's family. The evidence against him was that, within three or four hours of Sari's death, he pointed out where her body was; that he made a confession ; and that Sari's ornaments were traced to his possession. The accused withdrew his confession in the Sessions Court, but held to the point where Sari's body lay in the river. This, he said, he did through the inspiration of the god Kanhoba. All the witnesses, the police as well as the accused's own friends, agreed that when he took them to the river, he was in that state of frenzy which is commonly regarded in this country as possession by a god or spirit. The material fact under this head was that Sari was not missed till some time after 3 p. m., and that the accused led the searchers to where the child's body was soon after sunset. The accused's confession was recorded by the Second-class Magistrate on the 9th October, the third day after the offence. The child's ornaments consisted of gold ear-rings, silver anklets, silver necklace, and some copper rings for the arm or ankle. The case for the prosecution was that the accused sold the ear-rings to a sonar of the town immediately after the murder, that he left the anklets and necklace in the pocket of his jacket at home, and gave them up during the night ; and on the following morning he showed the police the way by which he had taken the child to the river, and that the copper ring was found on the way. The sonar described the accused as being quite self-possessed when he sold the ear-rings. There was, he said, some discussion as to the price, which, after testing the gold, was settled at Rs. 1-14-0. On the whole, the Sessions Judge thought that the evidence proved that it was the prisoner who took Sari's ornaments and threw her into the river. The assessors were of a contrary opinion. On the Sessions Judge asking them separately for their conclusions as to the prisoner's state of mind, supposing that he committed the act, they considered that he was not responsible. On this point also the Sessions Judge differed from them. He thought it was fully proved, that, when he led the people to the river, the accused was in a state of high excitement amounting for the time being, to frenzy, and that he fully yielded himself to it. And if at that time he had committed any sudden act, the Sessions Judge should have been inclined to acquit him on the ground of lunacy. But having regard to the precise nature of the act proved the enticing of the child to go with him, the conveyance of her to a considerable distance, and to a place free from observation and suitable for the purpose in view, the appropriation of the valuable ornaments, and the neglect of the copper rings, the Sessions Judge said he could not resist the conclusion that the prisoner was well aware that he was doing wrong and that he was responsible. Still the responsibility was limited by the measure of his intelligence ; and apart from the evidence of his liability to mental attacks, his conduct after the murder indicated a very low degree of intelligence. The body was left where it must sooner or later be found ; no attempt was made to conceal the silver ornaments ; and the gold ones, which were the most easy to conceal, were sold to a man of the same town. In consideration of this weakness of mind and consequently diminished responsibility, the Sessions Judge did not pass sentence of death upon the prisoner, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of trustees' special meeting of 28th ultimo :—

Submitted the estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1893-94. A printed copy of the same had ten days prior to the meeting been sent to each trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879. Read Sections 52 and 53 of the Act.

Resolution.—The budget estimates are approved and adopted and should be published.

They should also be submitted to Government in accordance with Section 54 of the Act.

Read letter from Mr. R. S. Campbell, dated 21st February, stating that he is going to England on 25th instant, and asking for six months' leave of absence from the trustees' meetings from that date.

Resolution.—The leave applied for is sanctioned. The Chamber of Commerce to be requested to elect a trustee to act for Mr. Campbell during his absence.

Read letter from the officiating Port Officer, dated 28th December, 1892, reporting that Mahomed Jaffer, lascar of the Steam Water Barge Bheestee, went on leave without pay from 1st March, 1892, but did not return when his leave expired, and he was consequently discharged from the service ; that his return to duty was prevented by continued illness, and on his being examined on his return by Dr. Langley he has been declared unfit for further service, and requesting permission under the circumstances to submit his papers for pension. Read letter from the officiating Port Officer, dated 11th January, forwarding, as directed, the pension roll of Mahomed Jaffer, lascar, Steam Water Barge Bheestee. Read memo. by the Assistant Secretary, dated 21st February, certifying that the applicant has served for twelve years, one month, and one day, and that he is entitled to a pension of Rs. 3-3-3 per mensem. Read minutes of the Finance Committee.

Resolution.—A pension of Rs. 3-3-3 per mensem payable from 1st March, 1892, to Lascar Mahomed Jaffer is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th February, reporting that five teakwood ladders are required for the slope next the harbour at Tank Bunder Reclamation and are estimated to cost Rs. 220 each (or Rs. 1,100 in all) but were not provided for in the estimate for the improvement of wharves and roads at that place sanctioned by trustees' resolution No. 300, dated 9th August, 1892, and requesting trustees' sanction to this additional expenditure. Read note by the Chairman, dated 24th February, recommending the trustees to sanction the expenditure against the estimate for the work to be met, if possible, from savings or, if not, to be treated as an addition.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th February, forwarding as required by trustees' resolution, No. 45, dated 14th idem, a plan (No. 3,764 A D) showing the proposed site for the shed for rail-borne goods brought to the docks, as settled after consultation with the Dock Superintendent, and with one line of rails on the west as suggested by the Chairman, and stating that the extensions are shown in dotted lines and are arranged with a view to facilitate the working of goods from the sidings into the sheds, under cover without obstructing the ordinary traffic, and that the total area of the shed now to be erected is 32,923 square feet, and of the proposed extensions 61,818 square feet which will accommodate at present 8,231 tons, in the future 15,454 tons —23,685 tons. Read note by the Chairman, dated 21st February, stating that the revised plan is an improvement that the space between the warehouses and the new shed has been increased from 25 to 31 feet, and instead of both lines of rails being on the east side there is now to be one on each side which will greatly facilitate working, that the wharf space between the shed and end of the jetties is reduced from 109 to 103 feet, but that between the edge of the rails and the jetties is increased from 87 to 93 feet, and recommending that the amended plan including the proposed future extensions may be approved, and that detailed plans and estimates for the shed to contain 8,231 tons should be called for. Read minutes of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Approved, subject to the width between the warehouse and the shed being increased by 3 feet or to 34 feet in all.

The following were among the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Feb., 1893.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	26
,, out of	23	23
,, transported	15	18
,, attended to	0	2
,, warped	4	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	10
,, left	10	8
,, remaining in dock	11	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	10
,, left	9	7
,, remaining in dock	13	13

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
For week to 25th February,		
S.S. Singapore	3685	1 day.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. W. A. WETHERALL, S.C., has been granted a year's furlough.

LIEUT. J. H. POLLARD, I.S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

SECOND-LIEUT. R. J. C. EASTWOOD, S.C., has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

SECOND-LIEUT. J. H. CRAWFORD, R.A., has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

MR. J. MABE, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

LIEUT. C. BURRARD, S.C., Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year, on private affairs.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL, C.B., Commanding the Poona District, will take the annual inspection of the 2nd Bombay Lancers on the 13th and 14th March.

WHEN Brigade Surgeon Bowman proceeds to Bombay, Surgeon-Lieutenant F. E. Swinton will take over the medical charge of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

COLONEL M. H. NICOLSON, A.-D.-C. to the Queen, is to officiate on the Second Class District Staff with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Major-General Beville.

CAPTAIN CAULFIELD, Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, has been ordered to take the command of the 28th Pioneers party left at Kirkee, over from Lieutenant Sexton, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to allow of the latter joining his regiment at Satara.

MAJOR SIR H. A. W. JOHNSTONE, Bart., Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been selected to fill the officiating appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, and has been directed to proceed from Poona to Mhow to take up the appointment.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Surgeon-Major Young for three months ; Surgeon-Captain Anaim, two months ; Lieut. A. H. Bolton, six months ; Lieut. Smurthwaite, one month ; Conductor Bell, six months ; and Sub-Conductor Bowyer, six months.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. J. BARNES, in medical charge of the Purandhar Sanitarium, when relieved by Surgeon-Major Ulook Bourke, M.D., will proceed to Ahmednagar for duty at the Station Hospital, relieving Surgeon-Captain R. J. Copeland, M.S., who will join the Station Hospital at Poona for duty.

THE Special Committee on cookery and rations of British Corps in India has arrived at Poona. Orders have been issued authorizing them to visit cookhouses, ration stands, meals in barracks and hospitals, and for heads of departments in Poona and Kirkee, and commanding officers of Corps, to afford them every facility for the conduct of their enquiries.

THE Central Committee for the management of the Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1893, which is fixed to be held at Poona, in September next, has been composed as follows :—President—Major-General Blundell, C.B., Commanding Poona District. Committee—Lieut.-Colonels Tandy, 3rd Rifles; R. W. Kaye, Royal H. Arty ; W. H. D. Jones, 2nd Lancers ; E. Goldsmith, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ; and H. G. Symons, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Majors J. N. Walker, 13th Bombay Infantry and G. H. O'Sullivan, Sappers and Miners ; Captain G. B. Smith, No. 6th Mountain Battery. Secretary, Major C. S. Whitehill, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by your report of the doings of the Bombay Municipality on the 6th instant that a very barbarous machine is to be tried in some of the Bombay wells, to prevent people from committing suicide. Some day when remorse on account of unpaid arrears of income-tax shall have rendered my life unsupportable I intend to take refuge in a well ; and as I don't want to be killed twice over I beg to enter my protest against the innovation. This instrument of torture consists of a disc of wood, three feet wide, with eight spokes of wood, two inches thick and three inches wide by eight feet long. The ends will be seven feet four inches apart, and there will be 3 8/10 cubic feet of timber in it with a floating power, when saturated, of five pounds per foot, or nineteen pounds in all. Just think what will happen if the night is dark, or if I don't aim straight when I take the plunge that will save me from Mr. Seervai. If I land on the disc my neck or head will be broken, and if I land on a spoke, I shall have broken bones and severe contusions, after which I shall fall into deep water in a perfectly helpless state. When Mr. Byrne jumps in to save me or to fish out my corpse he must be very careful to avoid his life-saving invention and bring me to the surface. The Safety Device won't carry us both upon it ; and if *his* head remains above water *mine* will certainly be below the surface. Why complicate a very simple business in this unseemly fashion ? It is far better to shut up the well with a wall and attach hand-pumps, or to let retiring folk like myself alone.

SUICIDE.

Bombay, March 9.

THE CHITRAL MISSION.

WRITING from Harchin, on January 17, a correspondent says :—Dr. Robertson's mission crossed the Shandur Pass on the 16th of January without any mishap. There was comparatively little snow, no wind, and the air was warmed by heavy low clouds. The escort of the 15th Sikhs under Lieutenant Gordon marched wonderfully well, considering how new they are to this kind of work. Only one or two men suffered from the altitude, and had to be accommodated with ponies. The mission throughout has been wonderfully lucky in the weather. At Ghizar the thermometer went down to zero, the lowest temperature Captain Younghusband's instrument will record, but as a rule the night temperature has been from four to eight degrees above that point, a circumstance due to clouds and the light snow encountered. There have been very few cases of snow blindness or frost-bite. Such as there were, quickly recovered under Lieutenant Bruce's skilful treatment. This officer is an adept at every thing relating to travels at high altitudes. The moment a man is brought in with numbed limbs or toes he is put on his back away from the fire, and Mr. Bruce and one of his Gurkha orderlies at once set to work, the energetic snow rubbing, being accompanied with resounding smacks, until the agonized yells of the patient, as the blood circulation is restored, cheer the on-lookers and tell them all is well. Flesh brushes are then used, hot rum and water administered, and a sound sleep under heaps of blankets completes the cure.

Captain Sandbach, R. E., accompanied the party as far as Ghizar, examining the roads, and then started on his return-journey to Gupis and Gilgit. The mission has been received everywhere warmly by the villagers, who thoroughly appreciate the high rates paid for its transport. They even compete for the privilege of carrying the loads on their ponies or on their own backs. They loudly and gleefully discuss what they intend to do with the money, one man declaring he will pay off an old debt, another talking of the ornaments he will bring for his wife, and so on. The secret of this change in their behaviour is, that owing to the recent disturbances in the country and the non-appointment of governors and headmen, the British officers are able to pay directly to each man the wages he earns, and there is no one to take it away from him the instant the Englishman's back is turned. As a result cheerful faces and ready services now take the place of dull depressed movements and resentful looks.

On the Shandur Pass, Bahadur Khan, the uncle of the present Mehtar, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and an old friend of Colonel Durand and Dr. Robertson, gave the latter a warm, almost affectionate, greeting and presented letters of hearty welcome from his nephew and master. Large fires had been lighted along the road, and numbers of picturesquely-clad individuals came running up to salute and claim old acquaintanceship with Dr. Robertson. If the mission had been kindly received in Yasin, it was still more warmly welcomed in the Mastuj illaka. At the end of a march, when the officers and the headmen sit down together to drink tea and smoke cigarettes, old stories are re-told and old jokes revived, for in spite of the terrible misfortune many of them have recently suffered, the Chitralis are as light-hearted as ever and accept any excuse for mirth and laughter. Chitral will probably be reached about the end of the month.

A message from Mastuj, on January 18, adds since crossing the Shandur, although there is very little snow lying about, the cold has been extreme. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 18th the thermometer was at zero, while during the night it must have been very much below that point. Happily there has been no wind, and clear starry nights are followed by bright sunshiny days. Mastuj was reached on the 18th and a halt was ordered to rest the escort inside the fort. Huge fires have to be kept up. Marks of the recent disturbances are discernible everywhere and the illaka is still unsettled. No Governors have yet been appointed to any of the districts but the inhabitants, particularly the poorer classes, are most kindly disposed towards the mission, and no inconvenience has arisen from this cause. Dr. Robertson has been greatly gratified as well as surprised by the warmth of his reception, and by the large numbers of friends he finds he possesses. He must at times be greatly put to it to remember their many faces. On the 20th, Sanoghar will be reached and Buni on the following day. It is hoped that below these places the weather will be warmer. —"C. and M. Gazette."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 7th March were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th 6 feet 10 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Rain at Sakro 1 inch 30 cents and average of 10 other stations 76 cents. Rabi crops flourishing except where slightly damaged by blight. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 9 inches against 3 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Condition of agricultural cattle good. Fodder abundant.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops thriving. Reaping of jambha commenced in 2 talukas. Cotton cultivation slightly damaged by rats in Tando Bago Taluka. Fodder abundant. Cattle healthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops very promising. Cattle in good condition.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain throughout district, maximum 46 cents at Sanghar. Reaping of oilseed crops progressing. Wheat crops damaged by rust. Bajri continues cheap.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 4th March 1893).—Standing crops slightly injured by last rains. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Pauch Mahals.—Standing crops slightly injured by late rain almost throughout the district. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply amole.

Kaira.—For week ending 4th March 1893.—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting and harvesting of cold-weather crops in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Picking of cotton and reaping of jowari, wheat and lang in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Wheat reaping continues and cotton picking commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 7 cents. Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola and Nandgaon and is in progress in other talukas. Preparation of land for the next season in progress. Rabi standing crops good. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor ; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 1st to "nil" on 5th, and then it fell to 2° cool by the 7th. Vapour in air normal on 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th, and excessive from 3rd to 5th. Abnormal wind southerly on 1st, 2nd and 5th : wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 4th and 7th.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good.

Poona.—Rain for week at Indapur 36 cents. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Standing crops healthy in all the talukas except Jannar, where wheat has slightly been blighted in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed ; probable outturn fair. Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Preparation of lands for the next season in progres. Rats in Rahuri Taluka doing damage to crops. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Jamkhed and dearer in Rahuri Taluka. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 4th March 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur 18, Barsi 2 and Madha 10 cents. Reaping of rabi crops commenced. Lands being prepared for the next season in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally good. Rabi reaping continues. Lands being prepared for next season in Karad, Satara and Khatav. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Sindigi 1 inch 1 cent, Bijapur 81 cents, 3 to 15 cents in 3 other talukas. Reaping of rabi jowari retarded. Harvesting of wheat, gram, and linseed progressing. Some injury by rats in 5 talukas and to a greater extent in Muddebihal. Cotton pods opening. Recent showers proved injurious to cotton. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rabi harvest almost completed. Cotton picking in progress.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Cotton picking commenced. Rain at 6 stations, varying from 1 inch 50 cents in Nargund to 3 cents in Navalgund.

Kanara.—Second crop harvest on coast. Sugarcane harvest above ghats. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Harvesting of wheat and cotton picking in progress. Health good.

Wadwan.—Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Drinking water sufficient.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops generally fair.

WEDDING AT ERINPURA.

ON the 27th February the little station of Erinpura was enlivened by a very bright and interesting ceremony, the marriage of Major Elliott, D.S.O., Commanding 1st D. C. O. Bombay Lancers, and Miss Sybil Percy Smith, the eldest daughter of Colonel Percy Smith, commanding the Erinpura Irregular Force. The road to the church was lined by the Erinpura Irregular Force, whose smart green and red uniforms lent great picturesqueness to the scene. Punctually at the hour appointed the bride, accompanied by her father, started from the Commandant's bungalow, and was saluted by the escort of cavalry of the Erinpura Irregular Force all mounted on grey horses, under the command of Captain Cole. The carriage was drawn by four horses and accompanied by Captain Cole and Lieutenant Hughes of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with the above-mentioned escort. The Rev. B. N. Skelton, Chaplain of Ajmere, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Geraldine Percy Smith, as bridesmaid, while Mr. H. E. Trevor, of the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, nephew of the bridegroom, officiated as best-man, and Messrs. Schneider, Beatty, Baunerman, and Cook, of the bridegroom's regiment, attended as grooms-men. Among those present at the ceremony were Colonel C. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, their Highnesses the Maharao of Sirohi, the Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpur, Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Newman, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Neilson, Captain and Mrs. Cole, Miss Abbott, and Mr. Hughes. Mrs. Cole officiated at the organ. The church was most tastefully decorated by the ladies of the station, and a shamiana was erected outside, where the native officers of the regiment saluted the bride and bridegroom. The bride, who looked specially charming, was attired in a very handsome white-corded silk dress, trimmed with tulle and orange blossom ; her veil was fastened by a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white-flowered silk, trimmed with amber velvet, and a white picture hat to match, and wore a gold horse-shoe brooch, with a true lover's knot in diamonds, also the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom and other officers attending the wedding were in full-dress uniform, which, with the dresses of the ladies, produced a most picturesque and striking effect in the little church. After the ceremony the Wedding March was played, and the bride and bridegroom, escorted as before, proceeded to the house of the bride's father, where the company were received by Colonel and Mrs. Percy Smith, and offered their congratulations to the happy couple.

The cake was cut, and Colonel Trevor then proposed the bride's health in suitable terms. The bridegroom responded, toasting the bridesmaid. The best-man replied to this in a speech which created much merriment, and the party then went to be photographed. At about 6 p.m. the happy pair drove off, amidst showers of rice, to the railway station, to proceed to Bombay, en route for the Continent, where they will spend their honeymoon, and eventually to England. The presents received from their large circle of friends and relations were both numerous and costly. In the evening Colonel and Mrs. Percy Smith entertained all their guests at dinner, when toasts were again drunk, including one to our hospitable hosts, who had arranged everything so excellently.—"Pioneer."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th March, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·917
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind*	NW, W, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	188

*From midnight to midnight.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 52, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EVASION OF THE WHEEL TAX.

SAYS the "Rast Goftar" : We believe Mr. Dharamsey is not far out in his belief that everyone of the owners of horses and carriages is not paying the wheeltax. He took occasion to make this remark at the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, when they were asked to write off a sum of Rs. 1,261, being the amount of irrecoverable wheel-tax bills. The honour and integrity of a man is not always to be measured either by the length of his purse or the number of his horses and carriages. The obligations of honour with regard to the payment of tax are not held to be morally as binding as those to be fulfilled between man and man, in their private relations, and people there are not a few who in the payment of a tax would not go beyond the compulsory limit. They satisfy their conscience in various ways. A few regard Government and Municipalities in the light of organised robbers that prey upon their victims for the purpose of enriching themselves, and they consider it almost a meritorious deed to escape their dues, if they can. Others, and they, we are glad to say, are a more numerous class, excuse themselves with the reflection that the State is a body far too rich to miss their little contributions to its treasury. It is believed that the portion of the wheel-tax which is not paid in is by no means inconsiderable. If a small ornamental badge were affixed to carriages to denote that they have been included in the Municipal registers for the payment of the wheel-tax, there would be little scope to evade or buy off inspectorial vigilance.

THE NOSTRUMS OF THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The "Rast Goftar" observes : Neither Mr. Dadabhai nor his political followers among his own countrymen are the only persons opposed to the nostrums recommended by the Currency Association. A considerable section of the European mercantile community is also opposed to them, and it is absurd and unfair to attribute the Indian M. P.'s opinion to aversion to foreign domination—which again, is a gratuitous assumption,—as it would be to attribute the same motive to the European merchants and planters who refuse to side with the currency agitators. Mr. Dadabhai would be a traitor to his country if the real purpose of his pleading were "to make things as uncomfortable as may be for the Englishman in India," adding that "a shilling rupee could work wonders for the project on which Mr. Dadabhai has set his heart." Mr. Dadabhai holds some extreme political views from which we have felt it our duty to dissent, but while he has often regretted the necessary evils of a foreign domination, he has never so much as suggested or insinuated that it would be for the good of India that the British rule should cease to be. Mr. Dadabhai may be presumed to see with all the world that the depreciated rupee entails a heavy burden upon the State, which really means a heavy loss to the country, and he would be the basest of men, if he would wish the rupee to be depreciated still more just to make things uncomfortable to Englishmen in India, although his countrymen may have to pay a ruinous price for gratifying themselves with such mean satisfaction. It would be the sort of insane jealousy that would come in the way of one's enemy getting a sum of ten rupees, although he himself may have thereby to lose a thousand.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE MAHOMEDAN ANJUMAN.

The "Subodha Patrika" says :—Our Mahomedan brethren deserve to be congratulated on the completion of the new building for their schools. It is to the left of the new Municipal Offices and opposite the Victoria Terminus. It has an attractive appearance and bears testimony, if testimony were needed, to the energy with which the leaders of the Mahomedan community, notably Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, have worked to promote the cause of education in it. We wish prosperity and success to the schools of the Mahomedan Anjuman, which has done excellent service to the community, and which, we are glad to say, is showing that it is determined not to lag behind in the race for progress and enlightenment.

The "Gujerati" writes: The opening ceremony of the Madressa-I-Anjuman-I-Islam marks a distinct step in the educational progress of the Mahomedan community. M

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

The sale of the remaining horses on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m., at the Government Remount Stables, Churni Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

8 cases olive oil.

Also by order of the Committee of Adjustment the effects of the late Lieut. Elphinstone, R.E., consisting of wearing apparel, uniform dress, trunks, portmanteaus, sword and belt, gentlemen saddle and bridle, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay arab horse, 14·2, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built Victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 safety bicycle complete by the well-known maker "Marriott"
1 second-hand four-seated open carriage.
1 set of pony double harness second-hand.
1 strong second-hand English built brougham in good order.
1 gentleman hunting saddle with bridle, complete, in good condition.
1 milch buffaloe.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near Mr. Jejeebhoy Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table hanging kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong-built dog-cart with a powerful galloway and harness, &c., the property of E Symes, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 10, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The following immovable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoosain Khan, Attorney for Khoja Bhaloobhoy Valiani, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Hoossain bin Shirajoodin Barbarey, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively, dated the 26th day of October, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118 and 2119, new No. 1a-9223, old Survey No. 812, new Survey No. 3-5606, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2305 (1), street No. 7A, and which premises are situate on the eastern side of Ketwady Tenth Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the west by the said Ketwady Tenth Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hussein, on or towards the south by the property of Oosman Jooma, and on or towards the east partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumrodin Tyabjee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sheik Hoosein bin Sirajoodin Barbarey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney of the said mortgagee, at his office in Mellow's Street, Fort, or to the undersigned. Dated this 27th day of February, 1893.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

The remaining jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Detailed catalogues are published and the jewellery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD AND CAMP FURNITURE AND PROVISION.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cullian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—

A quantity of oilmanstores and provisions in tins and bottles, also bentwood and camp chairs, teapoys, tables, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
PALI HILL, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a rich-toned brass-bound grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a large telescope on stand with case by Soundy & Co., a handsome 10 stops large harmonium, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, valuable books, pictures, table and bed linen, a handsome English-built light victoria with pole, shaft, and lamps, a powerful grey horse, harness, two D.-B. C.-F. guns in case by E. M. Reilly & Co., and Sackreuter in Frankfort, revolvers, a large collection of standard roses, ferns of sorts, lilies, palms, &c., China garden stands, &c. The property of the late FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold in the morning at 8 o'clock.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at the late Mr. F. Chalk's Bungalow, at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., 1 strong built dog-cart with powerful pony and harness. 1 Aden cow with calf, 10 month's old.

The property of other Gentlemen.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

3 bassinette perambulators for two children with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, 2 mail carts, and one ordinary go-cart.
2 large crushers for crushing grains, oats, or barley.
About 31 dozen glass bangles.
33 assorted fancy fans.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built mail phaeton by Hall, of Long Acre.
1 English built landau by Laurie and Manier, good for pair.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
1 light victoria thoroughly over hauled, for single and pair, self-driving, also, with bay Arab horse, aged, in good condition (certificate) and harness, complete.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATARPACKADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Khoja Sheriffboy Thavurboy and on account and at the risk of Arjoon Govind Golay, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Matharpackady, without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 108, new E ward No. 5810, street No. 27 and bounded on the east by an oart belonging to Goculdass Madhowjee, on the west by the said Matharpackady Road, on the north by the property of Govind Ramjee Golay, and on the south by the vacant ground and by the property of Klaminut T. D. Abreo, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Arjoon Govind Golay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Pair Handsome iron grey walers.
1 .. „ grey Arab horses.

Apply to
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 10, 1893.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

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SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS,

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38 3-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £65⅜; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 83 cents per oz; demand Exchange on London having, however, advanced ¼ cent to 4·86½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 295,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·23 to 83·35 cents per oz. Consols in London were unchanged at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. lower, at 103½, both quotations being *ex-div.* French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98; Paris Exchange on London declined, slightly, to francs 25·16¼.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 55¾ lakhs, out of the 60 offered, were allotted, at 1s. 2⅜d., Calcutta getting 32 lakhs, Bombay 13 lakhs, and Madras 10¾ lakhs; three lakhs of Wire Transfers were also allotted to Calcutta, and 1¼ lakh to Bombay, at 1-32d. higher; the rate obtained for the Bills being thus 1-16 below the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and 3-32d. lower than that obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. Small extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta and Bombay were made yesterday, at 1s. 2 21-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2d.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, Madras Skins firm, and prices 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher, and Bombay Skins also firm at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The quantity of Skins placed is 860,000, being the total number put forward at this sale.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. yesterday, to 5 1-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 61-64d., for March-April deliveries, and 5 1-16d. for July-August. Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands receded 1-16 cent, returning to Monday's level of 9 3-16 cents; and June Future were 8 points lower, at 9·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, the total to date comparing as follows with the figures for the same time in the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts..	9,000	12,000	11,000
Four days' do. ...	37,000	70,000	65,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,334,000	6,217,000	5,999,000

Locally, Cotton has been steady at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have been quite out of the market; and only a small business has been done by the Mills; their takings summing up 1,045 bales of ready new stuff, say 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 222; 220 Sheagaum, at Rs. 241; 155 Bengals, at Rs. 220-31; 150 Damergaum, at Rs. 250-53½; 70 Julgaum, at Rs. 223; and 50 each of Ambreli, at Rs. 247; Broach, at Rs. 269; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 231 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in position and price, only a small business having been done again to-day in a steady market.

SEEDS have become firm, though with only a limited business passing. *Linseed* has further advanced 2 annas per cwt. to Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,567 bales.
Wheat	14,815 cwt.
Linseed	26,884 „
Rapeseed	4,638 „
Gingelly	10,141 „
Groundnuts	4,860 „
Castorseed	5,685 „
Rice	2,910 „

FREIGHTS are quiet; but a fair amount of business has been done to-day on the basis of 14s. per ton, for Continental ports. Two steamers have been fixed for late March loading, at 14s. per ton for one picked port, with option to a second port at 6d. per ton extra; and a handy steamer in the same position has also been fixed at 14s. per ton for two Mediterranean ports.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. both for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, for near delivery, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. forward for the same, at which rates we have heard of a moderate amount being taken; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 25-32d. throughout the day with also only a limited business passing, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2⅜d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·55¼.	„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st March, 1893	Rs.	64,45,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	19,67,000
	Rs.	84,12,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	21,01,000
	Rs.	63,11,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	36,15,000
	Rs.	99,26,000
Last Week	„	1,05,47,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's final rates for Fours, the market closing firm, at 104⅞ and 104¾ for Money and Account, respectively.

SHARES have again been almost without movement, and the only further changes we have to note are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough, and Mazagon Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ on Mercantile Press shares, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on the 11th instant.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.
Turkish route interrupted between Pasteke and Mossoul.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	6	48 p.m.	15	56
Teheran	9	2	27 p.m.	..	24
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 9th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	10	...	1
„ Madras	..	48	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8.

10 p.m. ... 74·4

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

6 a.m. ... 71·4
10 a.m. ... 78·3
2 p.m. ... 81·4
4 p.m. ... 80·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERS—GOSTLING—March 9, at "The Dell," Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., Walter Ashbridge Chambers, eldest son of Joseph Chambers (Inland Revenue), of Carlisle, to Edith, third daughter of David Gostling, F. R. I. B. A., F. S. A., Bombay.

SECUNDERABAD.

BIRTH.

LOWINSKY—March 7, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of T. H. Lowinsky, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

IN view of the anti-opium agitation at home, which aims at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture, sale, and consumption of the isupissated juice, it is as well to take stock of that trade as it actually is, and the measures enforced by Government to control and restrict it. We can then better appreciate the enormous difficulties in the way of complete suppression, and form some estimate of the magnitude of the smuggling trade which would be called into existence if the system of regulation and control were abandoned. The report of Mr. A. D. Carey, the Commissioner of Customs to the Bombay Government, on the administration of the Opium Department for the year 1891-92 ending on the 31st July last affords the latest and most authentic information on the subject. To begin with, the manufacture of opium is prohibited throughout the Presidency. The cultivation of the poppy has been also prohibited by agreements with the Native Princes in all the Native States except Baroda. The opium imported into British territory and into the territory of the Native States—with the one exception just mentioned—is grown and manufactured in the Native States of Malwa and Rajputana. The importation is limited to certain prescribed routes, and all consignments are subjected to examination on arrival. No opium can be transported from place to place except under official passes, and the wholesale trade is completely separated from the retail. Every chest must be weighed in the Government scales—nine in number—established in the Native States in which the opium is manufactured. Passes are given in exchange for hundies, or bills of exchange, payable at sight, or in six days, representing Rs. 700 for every chest containing 140¼ lbs. of opium intended for consumption in British or Native territory, and Rs. 600 on chests intended for exportation to China. The fact that in spite of these minute and harassing restrictions, supplemented by a heavy duty, the trade is large and remunerative, is in itself a striking evidence of the existence of a great demand. If there be a market for the commodity weighted by a duty of five rupees per pound, it is manifest that were the duty abolished, and the trade prohibited by law, smuggling would become a very profitable occupation and would be largely followed. Even as it is, smuggling is by no means unknown, and is only kept in check by costly preventive measures which the revenue derived from the tax on the licit trade renders possible.

As we have said, the important State of Baroda is the only one within the Presidency limits which grows the poppy and manufactures opium for home consumption and for export to China. It is a State monopoly, and by agreement with the British Government, the retail system is the same as that which prevails in British territory, and the selling price the same as that in the neighbouring British districts. The object of this engagement is to prevent the smuggling of Baroda opium into British territory or into the neighbouring Native States. Nevertheless, the Commissioner of Customs sees reason to believe that a certain amount of opium from the Gaekwar's Dominions finds it way into the Ahmedabad District, into the Palanpor State, and into the Native States in the Mahi Kantha. The rate of consumption of duty-paid opium in those territories has considerably decreased, while the sales in the Baroda Division increased by twelve per cent. The total sales of opium in his Highness's Dominions increased by nearly 6,000lbs. The area under poppy cultivation which in the three years ending 1888-89, averaged little more than three thousand acres, in the period ending 1891-92 averaged more than eighteen thousand. A separate report has been submitted to Government on this increase, and also on the accumulation of stocks of opium and poppy juice in excess of the requirements of the Baroda territory. There is no imputation that the Gaekwari administration is in any way concerned in the supposed smuggling into neighbouring territories. The suggestion is that part of the opium sold in the Baroda shops finds its way beyond the frontier. In the course of the year the State exported to Bombay, via Ahmedabad, twenty-seven thousand pounds of opium, and supplied the licensed retailers with fifty-eight thousand pounds. All this was not grown and manufactured in the country, about thirty-eight thousand pounds of poppy juice having been procured from Malwa. All the other Native States obtain their whole supply of opium for domestic consumption either from a British depot, or direct from Malwa, under regular passes. They are bound not to sell it at prices lower than the retail prices in British territory. The Native Chiefs have engaged to prevent the growth of the poppy, or the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories. Certain privileges are accorded them in consideration of these services. Baroda, while retaining the whole of the revenue obtained from the State monopoly is permitted to import from Malwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of opium may be required for home consumption. The States of Cambay, Palanpore, and the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha States have the same privilege. Cutch and the Kathiawar States obtain a remission of one-third of the duty; the Sattara jagirdars, the Bhor State, and Jath and Daflapur States are remitted a tenth, and all the other States one-fifth. Special compensation has been given in all cases in which the new arrangements entail a loss of revenue to the Chiefs. It is clear from this state of facts that the suppression of the opium trade and the abandonment of the opium revenue would involve the necessity of compensating all the Native States in the Presidency for the loss of an item of revenue to which they have an admitted right, and which they could not afford to lose. The Malwa and Rajputana States which cultivate the poppy and manufacture opium would be reduced to a state of financial dilapidation and their populations to poverty if that lucrative industry were closed and the revenue derived from it cut off.

The whole of the opium imported into the Presidency for home consumption and exportation comes, as we have said, from the Native States just mentioned. The total number of chests weighed at the Government scales last year amounted to 32,570½, on which Rs. 1,95,11,200 was levied as duty. Of these 505½ chests were ear-marked for the Madras Presidency, 202 for the Nizam's territory, and 283 for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The Bombay Presidency received 30,086 chests, of which 29,122 were shipped to China, less by 10,000 chests than the average of eight or ten years ago The quantity of opium imported, free of duty, for consumption in the Native States, amounted to 279 chests. The higher duty of Rs. 700 per chest yielded Rs. 2,29,600, while the duty of Rs. 600 levied on 30,781 chests, for exportation, yielded the bulk of the revenue, namely, Rs. 1,84,68,900. Fifteen and a half lakhs worth went to Africa where it will probably replace the destructive rum which is the curse of the Dark Continent. Chinese opium is steadily replacing Indian opium in the markets of China. The quantity has considerably increased, and the quality has been improved. It is much cheaper than Indian opium, owing to what Mr. Carey euphemistically terms, "an inequality in the incidence of taxation of the indigenous drug as compared with Indian opium"—in other language, the superior facilities in China for the evasion of taxation by bribing the tax-collectors. It was found necessary in 1889-90 to reduce the duty levied in India by fifty rupees per chest, and this appears to have arrested the decline in the trade for the moment. In the next year, however, the Bombay trade fell off, as the China merchants withheld orders until the stock of opium which had paid the higher duty was disposed of. Last year there was an increase of 750 chests over the demand of the previous year. Prices rule in Hongkong about a hundred rupees per chest higher than in Bombay, and in Shanghai twenty-five or thirty rupees more. All the indications point to the necessity in the near future of submitting to a further reduction in the duty levied upon opium exported to China. It is manifest that were the Indian supply to be cut off an immense stimulus would be given to the production of home-grown opium in China. The effect on Indian finance would be disastrous, and taken in connection with the enormous loss by the fall in the value of silver, would be well nigh irreparable. But neither in India nor in China would there be any diminution in the consumption of opium. In the one country, the already large area under poppy cultivation would be enormously increased. In India the contraband trade would become a large and lucrative business. Native States would have no interest, quite the reverse, in exerting themselves to put a stop to the cultivation of the poppy—which grows wild in every field—and even in British territory evasion would become a patriotic and profitable duty.

MR. F. G. JACKSON, F.R.G.S., in an outburst of patriotism, writes to the *Times* to let his countrymen know that the North Pole can be discovered, and England is going to do it. The Americans and Norwegians have also proclaimed their intention of performing precisely the same feat, and unless Mr. Jackson is quick in his preparations they will already have accomplished it. Mr. Jackson does not propose to let grass grow under his feet. People, he says, were asking why had not the British started an expedition, and in reply to them he begs to say that a British expedition to Franz Josef Land—and beyond—is not only contemplated, but being actually formed. "I am going to lead the expedition," writes Mr. Jackson, and as he claims to have some practical acquaintance with the Arctic travel, he places facts as to the route, and plans, before the public. His proposed route differs from that of Mr. Nansen, and is somewhat similar to that of the Leigh-Smith expeditions. Mr. Jackson believes that it is hopeless to attempt to reach the pole from the American side. Sir George Nares' experiences, he holds, have demonstrated this. The safest, most accessible, and most practicable route he considers to be that offered by land, which starting well north of the eightieth degree north latitude should trend northwards into a still higher latitude. The only land known to fulfil these conditions is, Mr. Jackson would have us remember, Franz Joseph Land. The expeditions of twenty and of ten years ago reached eighty-two degrees eight minutes north, and from that point Mr. Leigh-Smith found comparatively open water, as well as being able to see high land north of the eighty-third degree. In any ordinary year it is believed Franz Joseph Land would be accessible. As to whether the present is an ordinary year he seems to have no doubt, though we imagine anyone but an enthusiast would be willing to believe that the winter has been abnormal, and that the probabilities favouring the accessibility of the promised land in the present year of grace are somewhat remote. Still, Mr. Jackson is sanguine. He proposes during the present summer to sail for Franz Joseph Land, establish a base from whence to extend a secure line of march northward with a possibility of safe retreat to head-quarters. Before moving into winter quarters Mr. Jackson hopes even to have made a rapid reconnaissance northward beyond the Austrian limit, and thus in the following year he hopes to push forward stores and establish a second depot about the eighty-fourth or eighty-fifth degree. Should there be land beyond this, he proposes to make a third march, and reach a point within two hundred miles of the pole, where he would winter. The following summer would enable him to reach the "Ultima Thule." A small party of not more than ten men is all the intrepid explorer deems necessary to enable him to carry out his scheme. The system of depots, he maintains, will obviate much of the risk to which the party will be exposed. Finally, Mr. Jackson, who might have been well advised to await the return of the American and Norwegian expeditions, appeals to the public for encouragement—which is not to be an abstract quantity, but in the form of pounds sterling—to an expedition along a course approved of by our Arctic veterans.

THE Earl and Countess of Meath, who are at present in Bombay, are to attend a meeting to-day, at the house of Miss Crittall, at the Female Normal School, Dhanji-street, to explain the objects of the Ministering Children's League, of which it is proposed to establish a branch in Bombay. Lady Meath is the foundress and general secretary of the league, whose ramifications now extend over the five continents. It is an organisation the object of which is to encourage children in charitable works which are administered under the direction of local committees. Such a committee has just been formed in Calcutta for the Bengal presidency branch, and another in Allahabad for the North-West Provinces. Lady Lansdowne has become president of existing branches of the league in India, and there is every prospect that useful work will be accomplished. In England two homes for destitute children have been established; in Canada, a hospital for children, and a chapel for Red Indians in Dakota in the United States. A branch in England is collecting funds for the opening of a coffee-house, and in Australia one if not two, homes for sickly children are likely to be shortly opened. The object of the Calcutta branch is to send poor Eurasians to the hills, and a similar undertaking is contemplated by the N.-W. Provinces branch. To what object Bombay efforts shall be directed will of course be discussed after the formation of a branch has been decided upon. The funds necessary are to be raised by children by their own handiwork, needlework, toys, pictures, books; anything that will realise money the children will be asked to supply. Things which they now throw away as useless are to be utilised, and by this means and others, which the committee when formed will doubtless explain, children are to be made useful in realising the aim of the League.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, published in yesterday's *Gazette*, reviews statements completing the preliminary information as to irrigation operations of the year 1892-93, in respect of the new works in the Deccan and Guzerat. An interesting comparison is drawn in the tables, which are reproduced, between the areas irrigated during the past six years. In 1887, the total area was a little over forty-six thousand acres actually irrigated, two thousand more than was applied for. Last year, we find there were upwards of ninety-six thousand acres actually irrigated, fourteen thousand more than anticipated. The total amount applied for this year is but sixty thousand acres, but it is expected that the area actually supplied will be far in excess of this, though the copious rainfall of last monsoon will render it unnecessary for ryots to avail themselves so fully of the water offered by the department. Whatever decreases are shown in the returns are found to be the result of a liberal rainfall. In all kharif areas but three decreases in irrigation are noticeable, and reduced revenue follows, but the general working has been in every way a matter for congratulation.

NO one will feel the Reichstag's rejection of the credit for new warships more acutely than the German Emperor whose ambition is to establish a strong imperial navy. The German Navy now comprises seventy-eight vessels, many of which are in every way worthy of the country, and last year the ship-building bill was very much in excess of that of any previous year. The increase was principally called for to augment the *personnel* in officers, seamen, and engineers. During the whole of last year great activity prevailed in the ship-yards, for a large building programme was entered upon at the beginning of the official year, seven first-class cruisers having been laid down for completion in 1895. To keep a navy efficient it is necessary to continue building for future years' launching, and to cease operation for twelve months may throw the German Navy hopelessly behind-hand. But where is the money to come?

THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING AT THE CARLTON.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Opposition Party was held last evening, at the Carlton Club, at which Lord Salisbury presided.

His Lordship in his speech said no stone would be left unturned to defeat the Home Rule Bill, notwithstanding the charge of obstruction brought against the Party.

Lord Randolph Churchill said he would always loyally support Mr. Balfour's leadership.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

Lord Herschell's Currency Committee again met yesterday, and after a prolonged sitting adjourned until to-day.

The *Daily News* to-day in a financial article says that it is currently rumoured that Lord Herschell's Committee will make no combined report as the members' views differ so much, and that the situation will be left unchanged.

NO RUPEE LOAN.

It is, therefore, understood that a new Indian sterling loan will be issued pending a settlement of the currency difficulty in America.

THE AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASE ACT.

The *Daily News* in a special telegram from Washington, says that President Cleveland has decided to abandon the idea of holding a special session of Congress for the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S STAFF.

The following members of Sir George White's Staff have been appointed :—Colonel Ian Hamilton, Military Secretary ; and Captain Jackson, Hampshire Regiment ; Lieutenant Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; and Lieutenant Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aides-de-Camp.

THE GERMAN NAVY RECEIVES ITS DEATHBLOW.

BERLIN, MARCH 8.

At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag a credit for six new warships asked for by the Government was rejected, notwithstanding the statement made by the Secretary of the Navy that its rejection would be a death-blow to the German Navy.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

During the trial, which commenced to-day, M. Charles De Lesseps was examined, and alleged that the French Government in 1888 virtually extorted money from the Panama Canal Company, which paid to Baron Reinach five million francs owing to representations made by MM. Freycinet, Clemenceau, and Floquet.

The Company also paid M. Floquet three hundred thousand francs for the campaign against the late General Boulanger.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

At the Viceregal Council to-day the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans read Mr. Rattigan's question as to whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the conflicting Full Bench rulings of the Calcutta High Court on the subject of the amenability of military officers to be sued for debts under Rs. 400, and whether in view of this serious conflicting opinion in regard to true interpretation is existing in law and of the extreme hardship to the Punjab merchants if construction adopted by the Chief Court of the Punjab according to which a military officer, who is stationed at a place where Small Causes Courts do not exist cannot be sued for debt under Rs. 400 is maintained.

General Brackenbury, replying, said that until this question was asked the Government of India had not heard the decision of the Punjab Chief Court referred to by the honourable member, but they had reason to believe that the same view as that taken by the Punjab Chief Court was acted on at Bombay, and they were aware of the Full Bench ruling referred to. The question was one of the construction of the Army Act. It was a matter entirely for the courts, and he hoped the future Act would place the intention of Parliament beyond doubt. The Government of India have already called the attention of the Secretary of State to the doubtful meaning of the Act, and would not forward him the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Rattigan's question, and this reply.

In reply to the Hon. Chentsal Rao Pantulu's question as to how the net surplus of the last twelve years has been spent Sir David Barbour said it had been used in the diminution of borrowing by the Government of India as the surplus of each year was absorbed in cash balances, from which funds were drawn as required. It is impossible to say what portion of the net surplus for the last twelve years will remain in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93, but if the net surplus had not accrued the Government must either have borrowed more money or accepted corresponding reduction in cash balance.

In reply to the Hon. Chentsal Rao Pantulu's request for a statement showing the number of Europeans employed in each province and the aggregate amount of salaries drawn in 1891-92 Sir David Barbour laid a table of statements asked for.

The Hon. Chentsal Rao Pantalu's third question called for a statement showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Act during the last five years was availed of.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, in replying, gave a statement showing loans granted to several provinces under the Act, and also the extent to which overdue instalments have been remitted. The total advances had risen during the five years to Rs. 8,56,000 or 80 per cent. ; the average remissions amounted to 1,170 per annum, but he could not say in the absence of precise information what proportion of debts could be regarded as irrecoverable.

The Bill to amend the Law of Partition was passed after certain amendments were carried and rejected.

The Capital Sentence Bill was also passed, together with the Petit Baronetcy Bill.

Leave was given to introduce the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code. The main object of the Bill was intended to benefit the judgment-debtors who will be allowed a month's time to redeem their estates seized upon executing a decree for arrears of rent on payment of a bonus and interest on the amount claimed.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM.

To-night a farewell dinner was given to Mr. Justice Tottenham. The bench and the bar were well represented. Mr. Woodroffe, officiating Advocate-General, proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Jessie Reid, wife of a tea-planter, obtained leave to file a suit of divorce against her husband on grounds of his infidelity.

THE COLUMN AGAINST THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

The column sent to Northern Thienni against the Kachins have reached Mouhang without opposition. It was reported that this place was strongly stockaded by the Kachins, but the town has been occupied, and burnt without opposition.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

Colonel Hurlock Pritchard has taken over charge of the Countess of Dufferin Fund from Colonel J. P. Hewett.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ALLAHABAD.

Colonel T. G. Crawley, Assistant Adjutant-General Mian Mir, comes to Allahabad in the same capacity, in place of Colonel R. M. Clifford.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BENGAL LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gordon Leith, barrister-at-law, will act for Mr. Reilly as Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Department, when the latter gees on six months' leave in April.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Miss Marsh, attached for the past three months to the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, has been selected to take charge of the new hospital erected by the Maharaja of Bettiah.

DEATH OF REV. H. KING O'CONNOR.

The Rev. H. King O'Connor, Chaplain of Benares, who was resently prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, died at Benares, on Wednesday afternoon, and was to be buried the following evening.

THE WUNTHO GOLD-FIELDS.

Though Dr. Fritz Noetling has not yet sent in any official report of his survey of the Wuntho gold-fields, it is understood that he has been much impressed with what he has seen. Several concessions have already been granted.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the first game of the inter-regimental polo tournament, which opened at Umballa, on Wednesday, the 16th Lancers just managed to defeat the 18th Hussars after a close and exciting contest, the scores being five goals and five subsidiaries to five goals and four subsidiaries.

REVENUE ASSESSMENTS IN UPPER BURMA.

The Financial Commissioner of Burma leaves Rangoon this week for Calcutta to consult with the Government of India regarding the Revenue Assessments in Upper Burma, and also to discuss the proposed introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act. The district officials have been at considerable pains to find out opinions of the Burmese on the Cattle Act, and people seem eagerly desirous for such a measure.

DACOITIES IN HOSHANGABAD.

Dacoities in Hoshangabad are making it necessary to reinforce that district with a part of the armed police reserves from Khandwa and Raipur. On two occasions lately armed gangs, numbering about twenty-five to thirty men, crossed the Nerbudda from Bhopal territory, and commenced proceedings by shooting a man dead so as to overawe the people of the neighbourhood. They carried off on the first trip some Rs. 15,000 worth of property and on the second about Rs. 50,000, retiring again with their pillage into Bhopal.

ABOLITION OF REGIMENTAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The *Pioneer* hears on good authority that some very important changes in connection with the administration of military law are imminent. The regimental court-martial is as far as possible to be abolished.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

Mr. Pyne, the Amir's Agent, passed through Lahore on his way down the country on Wednesday. The Amir, according to Mr. Pyne, has had a very sharp attack of gout, which caused him great suffering and crippled his hands. He only uses native remedies, and is practically his own physician, mistrusting European drugs and being too suspicious to rely on court doctors.

The *Morning Post* learns that Mr. Pyne has arrived at Calcutta, and delivered the Amir's letter to H. E. the Viceroy, with whom he had a long interview. The explanations Abdul Rahman's agent furnished are believed to be most satisfactory, and the same paper adds that a conference will be held at Jellalabad or Kandahar between the Afghan ruler and probably General Sir William Lockhart, and that the Amir will subsequently proceed on a visit to England at an invitation of the Queen-Empress.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW AT SIMLA.

Another and what may reasonably be supposed to be the last fall of snow, occurred at Simla on the night of March 6 and 7. On this occasion the amount measured was 1-18 inch. Taking this fall and adding to it the fall which occurred on December 30, together with the total received during January and February it appears Simla during winter received an amount of snow equal, when melted, to 15·41 inches of rain.

THE DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 9.

The effects of the storm, which visited Hyderabad, last night, seen this morning, were most extraordinary Trees have been uprooted in all directions, and those that have withstood the fury of the tornado are in most cases leafless. Masses of hailstones are heaped up in all directions, and in one compound in Chudderghaut there is a solid mass of ice from two to three feet thick. Every house has had great quantities of glass destroyed, and the damage to property is extensive. One remarkable thing about the storm is that the violence was expended in a narrow track, for at Secunderabad, four miles away, the disturbance was of a comparatively light character, and no damage was done. The centre of the track appears to have been Chudderghaut, where the greatest damage was done, and the aspect of the place this morning is quite wintery with its bare trees and quantities of ice. The natives were much startled by the visitation, and to-day are walking about with large pieces of ice and speculating as to where it came from, undoubtedly there is no record of any similar storm in Hyderabad. Fortunately the heavens last night gave ample notice of an approaching disturbance, and in consequence there appears to have been no loss of life. No human being could have lived in the downpour of hail. Quantity of dead birds mark the tract of the storm. The temperature this morning was as before 65° over 96° was registered a week ago at noon. Telegraphic communication direct to Bombay is not yet restored.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

Orient steamer Cuzco from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Cousols	98⅛ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38 3-16

THERE is a village with a pretty green down in Staffordshire—Pelsall by name—which is in grave peril of suddenly disappearing from the surface of the earth. Under this part of the country there are coal mines which are being worked so near the surface that the lives both of human beings and of cattle are seriously endangered. Very recently a man suddenly fell through from the surface to the workings in the mines below, and was only rescued by the prompt action of the miners, who, seeing his legs, extricated him. In the second case the man fell in, and unfortunatly lost his life. Where the coal is now being extracted the ground, it is stated, is constantly falling in. At a meeting of the inhabitants, a committee, including several parish officers, was chosen with a view to raise a fund to protect the interests of the public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is suggested that the memorial to Lord Roberts in Calcutta should take the form of a public picture gallery.

MR. PYNE, the agent of the Amir, appears to be thoroughly convinced that Abdul Rahman is sincere in his desire to avoid all cause of disagreement with the Government of India.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, of Calcutta, is so seriously ill that he is obliged to leave the country immediately. His Lordship is said to be suffering from nervous exhaustion. His place on the Original Side of the High Court will probably be taken by the Chief Justice.

THE unfortunate accident to Captain Capel-Cure has resulted in the Gloucester team scratching for the Umballa Polo Tournament. The winning team will now probably be the Bays.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from home that on the last mail day negotiations on the Burma-Chinese frontier question, which had been suspended for some little time, were resumed. It is reported that the British authorities have shown a sudden and somewhat unexpected firmness.

THE *Madras Mail* reports a falling off in the returns of gold from the Nundydroog mine during last month as compared with January. The 2,000 tons of quartz crushed in February yielded 2,186 ozs. of gold, while the 600 tons of tailings treated yielded 233 ozs. and 4 dwts., the figures for January being 2,274 ozs. and 15 dwts. from 2,000 tons of quartz and 266 ozs. and 7 dwts. from 620 tons of tailings.

FROM the weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of the City of Madras, reported from 25th February to 3rd March, it appears that there were 293 births and 366 deaths, during the week. The births include 147 males and 146 females ; comprising 6 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 227 Hindus, and 49 Muhammadans. The ratio par mille per annum was 33·6, as against 32·7, the mean of ten previous years. Amongst the deaths there are 196 males and 170 females, comprising 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 18 Native Christians, 283 Hindus, and 56 Muhammadans. The ratio per mille was in all cases above the mean of the previous ten years. The causes of death were : measles 39, fevers 108, dysentery 46, diarrhœa 15, and other diseases 158.

THE Pathan sepoy who deserted his regiment at Chaman in January last with his rifle and accoutrements, and was subsequently arrested a few miles from Chaman, has been sentenced to seven years' transporation.

A GHASTLY tragedy was enacted during the Gymkhana at Cawnpore on Saturday. A band-sergeant of the Munster Fusiliers, who was watching the sports, suddenly produced a rifle and, placing the barrel in his mouth, touched the trigger with his foot and blew his brains out. The incident created some sensation.

MR. SCOTT, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, has been touring nearly the whole of the cold weather in the country lying to the north-east of Mandalay. He is completing the work begun by Captain Daly in confirming British influence over the various petty States which lie in the Upper Valley of the Salween, and he has also gone a little further eartwards, though not venturing as far as the Mekong or Cambodia River. The distance from the Salween to the Mekong in this part of the dependencies of Burma is only eighty miles, and the full exploration of the tract between the two rivers has yet to be accomplished. It is important that our surveyors should examine it and give to the world full particulars of the caravan routes which converge at the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween, for it is now practically certain that the best way of tapping south-western China will be by opening up good communications between Mandalay and Yunan. At present traders use the Bhamo route as well as those through the Shan States, but, with the railway already extended to Mandalay, the advantages of stimulating traffic by way of the Kunlon Ferry are clearly apparent. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, when Chief Commissioner of Burma, recognised this, and during his short term of office as Public Works Minister he kept in view the desirability of extending the railway from Mandalay across the Northern Shan plateau and onwards to the Salween crossing. The reconnaissance made by Mr. Bagley was encouraging enough, and that engineer is now at work with a strong staff marking out the line of rail which may be destined a few years hence to bring about a great development of trade with the land-locked districts of Yunan.

IN his visit to the Shan States Mr. Bagley was instructed, it is said, to make Thibaw his first objective ; but, observes a contemporary, he may be able to work beyond this towards Lashio before the season comes to an end. The alignment from Thibaw to the Ferry will have to be settled after careful surveys of alternative routes have been made. It was at first thought that the line might run near Theinni, but there is the chance of a much easier route being found further to the south, the Salween being reached some miles below Kunlon. If a good site can be found for a bridge over that river the railway terminus may be placed on the East bank, and thus the caravans would not be put to the inconvenience of crossing the stream. When Rangoon and Kunlon are linked by rail an immense stride will have been taken towards solving the problem of opening out the markets of south-western China, direct connection with which the French are now seeking to obtain up the Cambodia Valley. The Mandalay-Kunlon line is such an one as English capitalists might build, but we have heard nothing lately of the Company which, it was reported, was to be found in London to carry out the project. No time should be lost in floating it, for the sooner the two hundred miles of rail are laid from the Irrawaddy to the Salween the better for English manufactures seeking fresh fields for their wares.

IF the result of the Commission to be appointed to inquire into the use of hemp drugs in India should be to suppress or seriously to restrict the cultivation of *ganja*, writes the *Pioneer*, there will probably be a howl from the *fakir*. In a letter to the Bombay Government, dated 28th February, 1891, Mr. H. E. M. James, then Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay, wrote :—"Smoking of *ganja*, or Indian hemp, is almost entirely (I can only recollect meeting one or two instances to the contrary) practised by *sadhus* or religious ascetics, the naked so-called *fakirs*, with matted locks and nude bodies covered with ashes, among whom it is almost universal. In the Ahmadabad district thousands of them pass and repass annually on their way to the sacred shrine of Dwarka or Dakor. Practising the vice from childhood, a *fakir* can at middle age smoke eight or ten pipes a day without inconvenience." This opinion is confirmed by the Collector of Ahmadabad, who says the religious medicants, passing through the town on their way to Dwarka, consume "by far the greather part of the *ganja* sold there." Outside the Bombay Presidency, unfortunately, and especially in Bengal, the practice of *ganja*-smoking is more widely prevalent among other sections of the community than the *sadhus* and *gosais*, and so far from being attended "with no inconvenience," usually results in the consignment of of its votaries to the lunatic asylum. Otherwise it might be politic to let the evil-looking claimants to divine possession smoke themselves into *nirvana* without let or hindrance.

AT the Nowshera camp-of-exercise, Colonel A. D. Hervey, commanding 13th B. L., is commanding the cavalry brigade, and Captain Angelo, 9th B. L., is his brigade Major. The Q. O. Corporal of Guides and 9th Bengal Lancers are encamped about a mile east of the Hoti Mardan Road, and three miles from cantonments. The 13th Bengal Lancers have not moved into camp, but have remained in their Regimental line at Nowshera, from whence they go to and from the rendezvous daily. The camp orders and routine are in accordance with those in vogue at Muridki; and the programme of drills and manœuvres calculated to give similar instruction. The regiments arrived in camp on Wednesday, 1st March. The site selected is very good, facing north, and water is obtained for men and horses from the Kalapani river close by. The crops intertere a good deal with the movements of the brigade, but still there is a certain amount of excellent ground for working over. The camp breaks up on Saturday the 11th.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presided. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Laiji, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, Pranjivandas Cullandas, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

MR. ROWE'S PENSION.

The first business before the meeting was a resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,507, dated 22nd February, 1893, as under :—"That, with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 12,253, dated 16th instant, sanction be given to a monthly pension of Rs. 166-10-1 being paid to Mr. W. C. Rowe, late Superintendent, Municipal Workshops, from 11th February, 1892, the date of his retirement from the Municipal service, "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 4,106-3-11 from surplus cash balance, to meet the amount of Mr. Rowe's pension from 11th February, 1892, to 28th February, 1894."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the necessary sanction was given.

THE SEWERAGE OF COLABA.

The Corporation further considered a letter No. 8,897, dated 23rd July, 1892 and memorandum No. 16,412, dated 27th October, 1892, on the subject of the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone System.

Colonel Wilson moved that with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated 23rd July last, to the Secretary, and the Executive Engineer's revised estimates for the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system at a cost of Rs. 7,09,608, forwarded to the Corporation with the Commissioner's memorandum of 27th October last, sanction be given to the raising of the requisite loan for the carrying out of the work and that pending the raising of the loan the expenditure on the sewerage be met by advances from loan and other available balances. In support of his proposition, Colonel Wilson said that they all knew it was a very urgent matter, and the sooner they disposed of it the better. As the Commissioner would fully enlighten them on what was to be done there, he did not think it necessary to speak at any length upon the question. The Commissioner would state to the Corporation as to what prompt measures were proposed to be taken to remove the nuisance until the sewerage under the Shone System was completed.

Dr. Maconachie seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that practically he was the mover of the resolution, but according to law as he could not move any resolution, he was sure the Corporation would allow him to reply on the whole debate if there was any dissentient voice on the subject, which he hoped would not be the case. There was no doubt that the question of Colaba Sewerage had reached a very acute stage, and the Corporation would without delay sanction the Shone System. After referring to several reports made by different engineers, the Commissioner alluded to Mr. Baldwin Latham's report, the chief feature of which was the qualified condemnation of the general out-fall at Worlee, which Mr. Baldwin Latham was of opinion ought to be at Colaba. The Government then appointed a committee of some of their officials and other experts to consider the question, but the committee was against the out-fall being at Colaba. The question then came before the Corporation, who thought that, though the Government objected to the general out-fall at Colaba, they might allow the out-fall there for the sewerage of Colaba District only. But last month the Government settled the question, finally stating that they would not allow any out-fall whatever at Colaba. The want of sewerage at Colaba made the district worse than even some parts of the native town. There were seventeen drains at Colaba, and there was no end of trouble on account of these badly constructed drains, which discharged at the very doors of houses on the foreshore at points which were rarely touched even by high tides. Those drains discharged sometimes into the sea and sometimes on the rocks, and the nuisance caused was unbearable and required prompt measures to remedy it. The Port Trust and the Railway Company had been pressing the Government to compel the Municipality to stop by an executive order the drain near the Gun Carriage basin, and the B. B. and C. I Railway had brought an action against them in the High Court regarding the same matter. He believed that he had satisfied the Government that the demands made by the Port Trust and the Railway Company were unreasonable. The contribution from the Municipality to the contents of those drains was an insignificant fraction of what the sewage conveyed into the sea. He could point out to the Government that conveying the Colaba sewage to Carnac Bunder was impossible. There were 216 houses, and they had got no other point of discharge, and if those houses were compelled to close the drain and remove the night soil to Carnac Bunder it would prove a greater nuisance than what there was at present. Those facts showed what an amount of pressure was brought to bear upon him and through him upon the Corporation, to construct a proper system of sewerage at Colaba. In consultation with the Health Officer and the Excutive Engineer, he had devised a plan which would remove to a great extent the nuisance so much complained of. He intended to bring to the notice of the Corporation the necessity of erecting masonry or iron tanks at the out-fall of the three drains. The contents of the tanks might be discharged into the sea by means of a pipe. If such a measure was carried out, he assured them that nine-tenths of the nuisance would be obviated. The Commissioner then dwelt at great length upon the advantages derived from the Shone System, and giving the opinions of several eminent engineers on that system, he added that one of those engineers who approved of the system was Mr. R. Walton, their late Executive Engineer.

Mr. Solomon said he was in favour of adopting the Shone System for the sewerage of Colaba. He himself had no technical knowledge on the subject, but from what he had derived by reading Mr. Doig's report and literature that had recently appeared about the Shone System, he was greatly impressed by its advantages. Its certainty of disposing of the sewage was very great, but what impressed him most was the cleanliness of the system. The agent used was compressed air, which made no silt and always kept the injector free of all obstruction.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment that, before the scheme of draining Colaba was sanctioned Mr. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, be deputed to visit Rangoon with a view to making himself personally acquainted with the actual working of the Shone System ; and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure incurred on Mr. Smith's journey to and from Rangoon.

Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandass seconded the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

PURCHASE OF LAND ON THE FLATS.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the purchase of 2,357 square yards on land on the Flats, the property of the Gordon Mill Company, which wes acquired by the Municipality in 1886 in connection with the formation of the storm-water reservoir and the consequent diversion of the Tulsi main. That the cost, namely, Rs. 2 per square yard, with interest at 6 per cent. from 12th May, 1886, to the date of payment, be met from savings in the drainage loan of Rs. 10,08,500 subject to such deduction as it might seem fair and feasible to make for the period of sixteen months, during which no reply was received to the Commissioner's offer for payment of compensation. That payment be made for such ground obtained by actual measurement.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

LADY HARRIS' NEW WORK LEAGUE.

ON Wednesday afternoon a large meeting was held at Government House, Malabar Point, to start her Excellency Lady Harris' new Work League. It was attended by many English and Native ladies, and large bundles of work were distributed to them for different charities. Last year six hundred and forty articles were made and given away by the old Association which only numbered twenty-five workers, and as more than double that number have already joined the new League, we may be permitted to hope that the local charities will considerably benefit by the industry and benevolence of the Bombay ladies, who have so readily responded to her Excellency's appeal.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1892 was submitted at the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee. Dr. Weir in his report stated : The general health of the city has been favourable during the quarter. There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of deaths, as will be observed from the following table :—

1892	No. of Deaths.
1st Quarter	7,194
2nd Quarter	6,737
3rd Quarter	6,670
4th Quarter	5,897

The chief decrease of mortality has been from fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, measles, phthisis, &c. Compared with the mortality in the previous three months, the mortality amongst Bombay-born is 500 less, and amongst strangers 394 less. This may be seen from the following table :—

	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Born in Bombay	3,324	3,024
Born out of Bombay	3,516	3,122
Birth-place unknown	55	60

Exclusive of still-born, 5,897 deaths were registered, being 773 less than in the last quarter, and 127 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 28·70 per 1,000 of population calculated on the census of 1891. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,024 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 3,122 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 60 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 343 less than in the last quarter and 201 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, and also 62 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,252 were ascribed to remittent fever, being 240 less than in the last quarter and 101 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 184 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 71 less than in the last quarter, and 67 less than in the corresponding three months of the past year. 73 were referred to ague, being 27 less than in the past quarter, and 31 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. Only 4 were ascribed to enteric fever. In all 1,513 were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from cholera is 46 less than in the preceding quarter, but 15 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 57 cases, of which 40 proved fatal. Only 1 death from small-pox was registered during the quarter. From measles 12 deaths were registered, being 43 less than in the past quarter, and 70 less than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 68 more than in the last quarter, and 15 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 1,144 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system. Of these, 717 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 27 more than in the last quarter and 35 more than in the corresponding period of the last year ; 262 to pneumonia, being 33 more than in the last quarter, and 2 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the digestive system 575 deaths were ascribed, being 172 less than in the preceding quarter but 27 more than in the corresponding period of the last year ; of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 278 were referred to diarrhœa, being 104 less than in the last quarter, but 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To dysentry 159 deaths were due, being 60 less than in the last quarter, but 30 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 138 deaths were referred, being 8 less than in the past quarter, and 14 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from phthisis is 38 less than in the last quarter, but 79 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the nervous system, 584 deaths were registered, being 48 less than in the preceding quarter, but 1 more than in the corresponding months of the last year. One death from hydrophobia was registered. There were 38 deaths from puerperal fever. To diseases of the circulatory system, 37 deaths were referred, being 9 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the generative system, 85 deaths were registered, being 3 more than in the past quarter and 28 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 16 deaths registered under the head of leprosy, being 7 more than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To the general affection dropsy, 31 deaths were ascribed, being 3 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. From diseases of the urinary system, 19 deaths were registered, being 8 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 21 deaths were referred to the affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, being 5 more than in the preceding quarter, but 4 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 4 deaths registered under the head of the cutaneous system, being 7 less than in the last quarter. Eight premature births were registered. The deaths from old age and debility were 93 less than in the last quarter, but 23 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 100, being 3 more than in the last quarter, and 8 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 18 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 7 were suicidal, 10 accidental, and in one instance the circumstances under which the death took place were not known. The deaths from drowning were 6 less than in the last quarter, but 2 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 13 were suicidal, 7 accidental, and in four instances the circumstances under which the deaths took place were not known. The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the city is shown below :—

	Per 1,000.
Hindus	25·91
Hindus, low-castes	38·34
Mussalman	39·17
Parsees	20·56
Europeans	10·98

The infant mortality is 623 less than in the last quarter, and 309 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 2,177 children under 4 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000
Under 1 year	1,537	243·09
„ 2 years	382	113·16
„ 3 „	162	45·81
„ 4 „	96	26·69

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 3,798 bodies were buried, 2,140 burnt, and 268 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 4,275 living (2,287 male, and 1,988 female) and 309 still-born births were registered, being 369 more than in the last quarter, and 230 more than in the corresponding period of the past year. The proportion of males to females by the last census was 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 35·48.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer* wiring on Monday last said Mr. Pyne takes with him to Calcutta heavy despatches from the Amir to his Excellency the Viceroy. Whether these contain such matter as will effect a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue is, of course, doubtful ; but Mr. Pyne is evidently a strong adherent of the Amir, and profoundly convinced of his desire to act in a square and straight way towards the Government of India. Mr. Pyne has brought with him samples of the new coinage which are certainly remarkable for their excellence, and would be creditable to any European mint. I have also had the opportunity of inspecting and proving a Martini-Henri rifle and bayonet as turned out in the Kabul armoury. But for the Afghan numbers on the sight, the rifle would not be distinguishable from our own manufacture. As to Mr. Pyne's proceeding to England nothing definite can be known until he has interviewed the Viceroy and Foreign Secretary in Calcutta, as he disposes of the Amir's business before going on leave.

THINGS have not been very prosperous in our Australian Colonies of late ; and the Committee of the Emigrants' Information Office observe that last year Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland were all in a more or less depressed condition. The great strike at the Broken Hill Silver Mines in New South Wales also injured the trade of the neighbouring colony of South Australia in the latter part of the year. Tasmania, it is observed, has not been very thriving for the last few months, largely owing to a check in the mining industry ; and on the whole the most favourable record has been that of Western Australia, where a considerable amount of money has been raised and spent on public works and on the development of gold mining, and of New Zealand, where a great deal of land was taken up during the year under the perpetual lease system. "By all these Colonies (adds the report of the Committee) the practice of subsidising European immigration from State funds has in the main been abandoned. Western Australia, however, still offers assistance within narrow limits, and the Queensland Government, though they have reduced to a minimum their subsidies to European immigration, have again permitted, in the interest of the sugar industry, the importation of Kanaka labourers."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ESTIMATES. (1893-94.)

THE estimates of receipts and expenditure for the year 1893-94 were submitted as required by Section 52 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, to a meeting of the Port Trustees on the 28th ultimo.

In preparing these estimates the Chairman has had the assistance of a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, R. S. Campbell, and Vizbhucandas Atmaram.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Victoria Dock.—It was noted in submitting the budget estimates for the last year that the works then proposed for execution in 1892-93 would not complete the Victoria Dock, as additions to both the shed and crane accommodation were required to make up the full complement, but that expenditure thereon had been postponed until called for by extension of traffic. In a supplemetary budget for 1892-93 provision has been made for two additional cranes in the east wall since found necessary to facilitate the working of cargo. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1893-94 for extending the shed accommodation—cargo shed No. 14 is required in connection with the coasting trade and with the arrangements for landing passengers' baggage—and the open shed on the west wharf is to provide for an important development of the system of direct shipment of grain from up-country. Provision is also included for paving parts of the wharf where the present road metal is ineffective, and lastly Rs. 2,20,000 have been included for the purchase of a new hopper and barge for dredging, to enable the channels of approach to be efficiently worked to their full depth. The Trustees have now before them an alternative proposal for deepening the south channel which it is anticipated would lessen the amount of work to be performed and so dispense with the necessity for additional plant. The provision, if not at required for the latter, will be required for the former purpose. The subject will be fully considered and dealt with as soon as the surveys now in progress are completed and estimates have been prepared.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,49,564 —or including the proportion of engineering establishment charges Rs. 3,70,073. The unspent balance of the ninety-four lakh loan for this work, excluding discount and allowing for outlay in 1892-93, is Rs. 5,26,218.

New Works Ordinary.—This section includes several important new works. The first item provides for further prosecution of a scheme sanctioned in the current year for improvements to the wharves, and laying out-roads on the Mazgon and Tank Bunder Estates, including the adaptation of the reclamation, effected by material excavated from the Merewether dry dock, for traffic. The improvements will greatly facilitate the trade at the bunders on these properties which is principally kerosine oil, sand, lime, bricks and tiles and timber. The cost of the section now in hand is estimated at Rs. 63,622 of which Rs. 40,622 will be spent in the current year. It includes Rs, 9,736 for wharves and Rs. 53,886 for roads of the latter amount Rs. 1,491, being for temporary roads, will be charged to Revenue. The second item is for, increasing the shed accommodation on the Harbour wall of the Prince's Dock which is found necessary to meet the growing requireneiss of the coasting trade. The space, 150 by 100' between two of the existing sheds, has been roofed in and is to be enclosed and paved. The cost is estimated a Rs. 21,881, excluding the value of materials available from part of a shed dismantled to make room for the Merewether dry dock. Rs. 11,881 have been provided in the current year and Rs. 10,000 the estimate for 1893-94 will complete the work. Item 3 is brought forward from the budget of the current year. The provision under item 5 is for the new landing pier for passengers in extension of Ballard Road—papers regarding which have been published—which now awaits the sanction of Government. The pier is to be 850 feet long and 60 feet wide with 9 feet depth of water at L. W. Ex. S. Tides : it is to have an arm or breakwater extending to 200 feet from the pier face on the north and will afford a sheltered and conveniently situated landing place at all seasons of the year. The cost is estimated at Rs. 3,02,000 and the

estimate of the volume of trade which as above explained is based, principally, on the actual average of five years.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 46,95,885 as compared with :—Rs. 44,07,132 actuals in 1890-91, Rs. 46,55,337 actuals in 1891-92, Rs. 48,16,901 budget estimate 1892-93.

The reduction as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, which amounts to Rs. 1,21,016, is due pricipally to (1) Reduced provision for Dock and Harbour Police, (2) Reduction in interest due to the conversion of the balance of Rs. 70 lakhs debt to Government at 4½ per cent. into a 4 per cent. debenture loan, (3) Strict economy in the provision for expenditure under all heads. The provision for Dock and Harbour police in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,05,506 including Rs. 66,531 for arrears of Harbour police on account of former years. Under the terms of the agreement, recently concluded with Government, the provision in 1893-94 under both heads has been fixed at Rs. 27,750. The saving in interest by the conversion of the balance (Rs. 61,61,038) of the seventy-six lakh debt on account of the Prince's Dock into a 4 per cent. debenture loan is Rs. 30,805 which is reduced by the interest chargeable in 1893-94 on the further amounts borrowed for the Victoria Dock, to Rs. 25,743. These two savings together amount to Rs. 103,499, leaving Rs. 17,517, which together with Rs. 45,931, the additional charge for the Victoria Dock loan sinking fund, has been met partly by the omission of items such as the dredging the Sassoon Dock and clothing the peons, which recur every two years, partly by the provision under some heads being less owing to the lower estimates of traffic in the docks than were adopted last year, and partly by reductions where such were found possible. Provision for the General Tax on the trustees' properties has been made at Rs. 1,63,523, the sum fixed by Government under the Municipal Act, as payable for each of the five years ending 1893-94. The provision for new works chargeable to revenue includes a number of small items separately sanctioned by the trustees, of which the largest is Rs. 4,740 for tramplates for the north and south wharves of the Victoria Dock required to prevent the wheels of the crane trucks injuring the coping stones. The grant for dredging has been fixed at Rs. 2,25,000 as against Rs. 2,34,500 in 1892-93. The proposals referred to in the section relating to capital works will hardly affect the expenditure on this account until after next year, but some curtailment of the area to be dredged on the north-east flank of the channel, which both the Engineer and Port Officer agree may be immediately effected, has been allowed for. The provision for expenditure on the Merewether Dry Dock includes payments to the sub-contractors at the enhanced rates agreed to by the trustees, after the issue of the of last year's budget, and this item accordingly shows a considerable increase. On the other hand the allowance for depreciation of the machinery has been reduced as it was in the first instance set higher than necessary.

Feb. 16. W. C. HUGHES, Chairman.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

THE MINISTER'S ACTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 7.

THE hearing of this case was resumed before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, the whole of the day being occupied in recording the evidence of the Nawab Sarwar Jung, who was called by the prosecution to prove the falsity of the evidence given by defence-witnesses, as to the alleged bad character of Gertrude Donnelly. The following is the evidence recorded, which in some respect is startling :—

Nawab Sarwar Jung, in examination by Mr. Rudra said : I know Mehdi Hassan. I did not see Mitra until the other day he was pointed out to me in Court, but I had heard his name.

You are helping Mitra in this case ?—No, neither directly nor indirectly.

Last year I sent my brother Sajid Beg to Lucknow during the Commission to make certain enquiries as to the truth of the pamphlet, and to collect certain evidence. He made that enquiry. I first met Mehdi Hassan in the Wards Institute about twenty years ago.

Since when have you known Gertrude Donnelly ?—I heard of her when I was in the Institute.

Did you hear of Mrs. Hodges ?—Yes. Yusuf-uz-Uman and Rufi-ud-deen used to relate their stories about these girls, and they told me they were on terms of undue intimacy with the women, but I do not remember whether they told me during the time I was at the Institute. Haider Hussain and Nizar Hussain also spoke of the women. They said they were very nice girls, and of shady character.

According to the custom of your race is not a junior very shy of speaking of such matters to seniors ?—Only between father and son. Rufi-ud-deen and I used to speak on these matters.

Mr. Rudra commenced to question the Nawab as to the house in which Gertrude Donnelly lived in Lucknow.

Mr. Norton : I must object to this. We were told that the Nawab Sarwar Jung was to be called to clear the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and that he would speak the truth on oath. He has done so, and damned her character. I now object to Mr. Rudra cross-examining the witness.

Mr. Rudra : Before you left Lucknow were you convinced they were bad girls ?—Yes.

I met Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in Hyderabad in 1893, but I did not recognize her. She was leaving a room as I entered. Since then I don't think I have seen her more than half a dozen times.

When you saw her did you know she was Miss Donnelly ?—No, personally I did not. Mehdi Hassan told me who she was. I did not know which of the sisters she was. Before the publication of the pamphlet I knew she was Gertrude Donnelly. When anybody asked me I told them who she was.

His Worship overruled the last question, and said it was irrelevant.

Mr. Rudra said his object was to show that by witness's own conduct it was impossible that the woman was what he alleged her to be.

His Worship disallowed any cross-examination.

Mr. Rudra to witness : You were asked on the publication of the pamphlet to write what you knew of the matter. Did you do so ?—I was forced to.

Who were the fellow-students under whose protection Gertrude lived as stated in your letter ?—One was Haider Hussain and the other Yusuf-uz-Uman.

Anyone else ?—I believe Nizar Hussain, but I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

To your knowledge was any police notice given to these girls as you stated in your letter ?—I heard of it.

Several objections were taken by Mr. Norton, and sustained by the Court, to Mr. Rudra attempting to cross-examine witness with a view to contradict him out of his own mouth.

Was this letter written under pressure ?—Yes, very great.

Any threat ?

Mr. Norton : I object, the endeavour is to prove it is a false letter.

Mr. Rudra applied to cross-examine the witness as a hostile witness.

His Worship : It is not a case in which you were obliged to call this witness.

Mr. Rudra : According to our own view we say he is an important witness, as he is one of the men mentioned in the pamphlet as one who knew Gertrude Donnelly's antecedents, or had enjoyed her personal favours.

His Worship : I rule you cannot cross-examine Sarwar Jung.

Prior to the publication had you any correspondence with Rufi-ud-deen, Yusuf-uz-Umau, or Mahomed Akbar ?—No.

Before the institution of this case ?—Yes.

Are you aware that Mohamed Akbar was asked by the Minister to state what he knew about Mrs. Mehdi Hassan ?—I did not know that the Government did intend to ask him, but now I know he was called upon by Government to answer.

Are you aware that he did reply ?—Yes.

Did Mahomed Akbar consult you before replying ?—No.

Have you seen the statement ?—Yes.

Did you see the draft ?—No.

When did you see them ?—When the file was with me.

A number of questions were here put to witness, but all were disallowed.

Mr. Rudra : All we can do then is simply to put the questions, and take them down ourselves.

Questions were then put about the visit of Mr. Hotz, photographer, to Yusuf, but were disallowed unless it was to prove bribery.

Mr. Rudra : Did you send Rufi-ud-deen money at any time ?—Yes, Rs. 500.

Is that all ?—Yes ; it was for travelling expenses.

When ?—Before the institution of the case.

If Rufi-ud-deen says you gave him Rs. 900 would he be telling the truth ?—It might be.

Why did you give the money ?—For expenses.

Do you know what they were ?—No.

You recommended Rufi-ud-deen to Sir Koorshed Jah for an appointment on the Paigah establishment ?—Yes.

His Worship : How is this to be relevant ?

Mr. Rudra : To show inducement.

Mr. Norton : After the event.

Question allowed.

Mr. Rudra : He was appointed ?—Yes.

When did you recommend him ?—I don't know.

Has Rufi-ud-deen left the British Service ?—I don't know.

He was appointed on Rs. 200 a month ?—Yes.

A receipt was put in, which showed that Rufi-ud-deen had received halli sicca Rs. 1240, six months' arrears of pay.

In July, 1892, where was Rufi-ud-deen ?—Either here or at Lucknow.

Will you swear he was not here ?—No.

Is Sajid Beg in Koorshed Jah's Paigah ?—Yes.

What pay does he draw ? Two or three hundred rupees.

He told us it was Rs. 200. Has there been any increase since his evidence in this case ? Did you select and appoint Sajid Beg as an assistant ?—The Minister advised me to take him, but I did not. I asked Imad Jung to send him elsewhere.

Mr. Norton : I suppose this is to prove bribery.

Mr. Rudra : Yes.

Was it on your recommendation to the Minister ?—Yes, I told the Minister I did not like my brother with Sir Koorshed Jah as we were great friends, and some political construction might be put on it and asked that they might be appointed elsewhere.

Did you not once use the Resident's name to the Nizam and thereby cause Mehdi Hassan's suspension.

Mr. Norton : I object to the question. It is an impertinent attempt to get round your Worship's ruling.

His Worship : I will record the question but disallow it.

This concluded the examination-in-chief.

Mr. Norton : I draw the attention of the Court to the fact that not one word has been asked about the alleged receipt for the bribe to Yusuf-uz-Uman of Rs. 5,000. Yet this was the one consideration on which Sarwar Jung was brought into the box.

Mr. Rudra : Witness has denied it.

Mr. Norton : You never asked the question. You will remember, your Worship, that Mr. Nelson said the Nawab had no such paper, yet Mr. Rudra demanded that that fact should be sworn to from the lips of Sarwar Jung, and now after forcing him into the box they don't ask the question.

Mr. Rudra : Did that influence your Honour in allowing the Nawab to be called ?

His Worship : Yes, to some extent.

Mr. Rudra : Then I will ask the question now.

The question was not put.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EARDLEY NORTON.

Nawab Sarwar Jung, in answer to Mr. Norton, said : Personally I knew nothing about the Donnellys in Lucknow. Mustapha Hussain, one of the Wards, Institute, I think, spoke of Gertrude Donnelly. Speaking generally of Gertrude's reputation during the time I was in Lucknow, it was one of a very loose woman. At the time Mrs. Mehdi Hassan visited my uncle's house, my sisters were not there. My uncle was not married to the woman he lived with. My wife has never visited Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and I don't know any respectable Mahomedan woman who did. After the publication of the pamphlet and before these proceedings Mehdi Hassan applied for leave to prosecute me for libel. The libel was my letter to the Minister. My letter was in answer to a letter from Faridooni, and if I had not been called upon I would not have written the letter. I saw the Minister about the letter from Faridoonji, and entreated him not to press me to answer it. Notwithstanding, the Minister insisted on my answering it, and said "I wish you to write all you can remember about it, because the honour of my official is at stake." I also appealed to the Vicar-ul-Umra for an extension of time, but I was ultimately obliged to write. Mehdi Hassan had been a great friend of mine up to that time, and I procured his first appointment for him. I was anxious not to make a statement, because it would not tell in his favour, and I informed both the Minister and the Vicar that any statement I had to give would be injurious to Mehdi Hassan. After I had written the letter and heard of the intention to prosecute me, I retained Mr. Edgelow as my solicitor long before this case began. Acting under that advice I sent Sajid Beg and Rufi-ud-deen to Lucknow to procure evidence in my own interest.

Your primary intention was to help yourself, not Mitra ?—Myself only.

Had you not been threatened would you have taken any steps ?—None whatever.

I believe you have not withheld from Mitra's advisers any information you had ?—No.

Did you hear in Lucknow of any Miss Donnelly except Gertrude ?—No.

In 1889 I was aware a certain attack appeared in the *Hyderabad Record* assailing Mehdi Hassan's relations with this woman. Mehdi Hassan came to me about the matter. Solomon was the proprietor and editor of the paper, and Mehdi Hassan asked me to intervene to try and suppress these attacks. I am prepared to give the details of this interview if necessary. After the interview Ekbal Ali, a witness in the case, called upon me, and brought a message from Mehdi Hassan. In consequence I went to Mehdi Hassan and had a long conversation with him. Mehdi Hassan again at that interview asked me to attempt to stop the attacks and after a considerable amount of pressure I yielded. I sent for Solomon, and I interceded with him in Mehdi Hassan's interests. Solomon consented to hold his pen for a time. In consequence of this Sajit Beg, my brother, came to me with a bag of Rs. 500, which he said was from Mehdi Hassan, to be given to Solomon. This money I sent back to Mehdi Hassan with a message that he had better conduct his business himself. These articles severely attacked the evidence about the marriage given in the Duand enquiry by Ekbal Ali and Sujat Ali. Solomon complained about Mehdi Hassan's treatment of him, which I communicated to Mehdi Hassan at the Residency. On that occasion Mehdi Hassan snapped his fingers and said Solomon was a rascal.

Is it a fact that his Excellency threatened on one occasion to bring barristers from England and ruin you because you had attacked Mehdi Hassan ?—Yes. He said I should take great care what I said about Mehdi Hassan, for if it went against him, he would ruin me.

I met on one occasion last year about the festival of Eed the Vicar-ul-Umra and Syed Hussain, and they both said the attack upon the woman was scandalous, but Syed Hussain did not say a single word disclaiming his connection with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. On a subsequent occasion when Ekbal Ali again came to see me about the pamphlet, conversation took place, and he refreshed my memory about some of the antecedents of Gertrude Donnelly, and then he suggested that I should follow his lead. He said he always knew Mehdi Hassan and Gertrude Donnelly as "Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan," and he always thought they were man and wife. I told Ekbal Ali that was untrue, and I begged of him to leave me alone, and assured him I would volunteer nothing. That was before I had written my letter to the Minister. After that I met Ekbal twice or thrice, and he still reiterated the pressure. Ekbal Ali was quite aware Gertrude Donnelly was a woman of bad repute. I told Ekbal Ali that so far as my information went they were never married. Mehdi Hassan has never referred in his conversations to me, to this woman as his wife ; he used to use the word "mistress." I went to see Mr. Webber off at the station one morning and Mustaq Hussain was at the station. That was before I had written my letter. He threatened me, and pressed me to reply to the Minister's letter. I resented the pressure, and told him so. He told me I might write in the same terms as Syed Hussain. I warned him that if I was forced to answer he would rue it. I also warned the Minister in terms that if he insisted upon my answering, his tenure of office would be uncertain, as I could not speak anything but the truth.

On the application of Mr. Rudra it was decided to exclude the general public from the Court during the hearing of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's evidence. The Press will be admitted.

The Court then adjourned.

THE G. I. P. R. PAYMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly give this letter insertion at your earliest convenience in order to invite the attention of the heads of the departments concerned to the above subject that the matter complained of may soon be rectified.

Under certain arrangements made by the audit department to ensure payment of salaries to the G. I. P. men, in Bombay, by the 2nd or the 3rd of every month, it was proposed to submit the monthly muster rolls early and to reckon the same from the 1st to the 26th January for the first time, and thereafter, from the 27th to the 26th of the months following, in order to admit of their being audited in time. Thus, in January the men received their pay for 26 days only. Although under the new arrangements the men were anxiously looking forward for pay on the 2nd or 3rd as dame rumour stated, they were paid last month as usual about the 6th. This month again, the men received a full month's pay right enough, i.e., from the 27th January to the 26th February, but the payment was not disbursed, also, before the 6th as usual. Now, this looks like going round a circle and arriving at the starting point. The men were at first glad at the good tidings and the prospects of early payment, but now they see matters have in no wise mended and to boot their five days pay (of January) are withheld into the bargain without a ghost of an advantage to the Company. It stands to reason that the establishments must be paid on the 1st or the 2nd, or if that cannot be done, the five days' pay withheld must be refunded. There is a mistake somewhere.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 9. FAIR PLAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BY "THE TIMES."

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

ON Thursday, Feb. 16th, a question of privilege was brought before the House of Commons in respect to an allegation made by Viscount Wolmer.

Sir T. Esmonde—I beg to ask the noble lord (Viscount Wolmer) the member for West Edinburgh, a question, of which I have given him private notice, whether he is correctly reported to have stated at a banquet on Tuesday night, "That he knew well from the internal difficulties of the Irish party that the Irish members could no longer be paid by Irish money, therefore that they were being paid, and undoubtedly being paid, by the party organisation of the party now in power ; therefore the position Mr. Gladstone was in was that he was undertaking this constitutional change relying on a majority of forty paid mercenaries." I wish to ask the noble lord whether he is correctly reported as having said this, and if so, whether he will kindly state the reasons on which this assertion is based. (Nationalist cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer, who was received with Opposition cheers, said :—In reply to the hon. baronet, I have to say that the report he has quoted is substantially accurate. As the hon. baronet will see if he examines the words I used, I carefully abstained from expressing anything of the nature of either blame or criticism—("Oh, oh" from the Irish members, and Opposition cheers)—of the party to which he belongs. If my word is doubted I have only to quote the words I really used. These are the words with which I prefaced my remarks : "It has been a matter of public knowledge that for the last ten years a large proportion of Irish members cannot attend at Westminster unless they receive a salary. I do not think that is any reflection on the Irish members. They receive a salary for the purpose of which their constituents approve and for doing work which their constituents expect them to do."

The hon. baronet asks me on what grounds I made the assertion to which he refers. They are as follows. It is generally admitted that money is no longer forthcoming from Irish or American sources, and the inference would seem, therefore, to be irresistible that it is derived from English sources. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) I am quite ready to admit that I went too far in stating that it undoubtedly came from the Gladstonian party funds ; but I certainly think I was justified in believing that it came either from those funds or from those funds devoted generally to the furtherance of the interests of the English Home Rule party. (Opposition cheers.) But if the hon. baronet is in a position to say—(loud Nationalist cries of "Oh," and Opposition cheers)—that that statement has no foundation in fact, I need not say I am prepared to withdraw and express my regret. Let me repeat that I intended to reflect nothing on those who are supposed to have received the money, but simply to point out the very peculiar Parliamentary position now occupied by the Government. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Sexton—I call your attention, sir, to the fact that the statement of the noble lord was that the Irish members were being paid, and undoubtedly being paid by the party organization of the party now in power. The noble lord has put in circulation what is an absolute falsehood—(Ministerial and Nationalist cheers)—and a mere invention. I think the House is entitled to know from the noble lord whether he invented the statement himself or whether he adopted it at the instance of any other person, and if so, at whose instance. I will ask you, sir, having regard to the gross and scandalous character of the allegation which he has made—Nationalist cheers)—whether the noble lord or any other member of the House is entitled either to invent or adopt such statements, imputing to a body of members of this House that they hold a relation to the Government incompatible with the independent discharge of their duties, and whether when brought to task the noble lord is entitled to make a subjunctive or contingent apology after having wantonly set afloat a falsehood, and whether he is entitled to call for a contradiction, or whether, being himself destitute of any grounds on which to justify his statement, his apology should not be instant and absolute. (Loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

The Speaker—The words were not made use of in this House, and therefore my jurisdiction does not come directly in. The House is very chary of noticing expressions made out of the House and bringing them up for discussion in this House. The hon. baronet asked me if the purport of what he has said might be embodied in a question, and, in accordance with the invariable rule, I told him no ; but I said as there was a personal question involving a quasi question of privilege, he was entitled to ask for a personal explanation. The allegation that has been made has been somewhat modified by the noble lord, and has been refuted altogether and discontenanced by hon. gentlemen from Ireland. I think so far as I am concerned the matter should rest there. I cannot all upon the noble lord to apologise for what he has said out of the House. There is one expression which I do not think should be used in this House or out of it, and that is the word mercenary. (Ministerial cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer—I am quite prepared to admit that that word was an unfortunate and a wrong word to use. As I have said, my intention was to reflect upon the Government and not on the Irish members. Therefore I frankly express my regret for having used that word. I have nothing to add to what I said before. If a contradiction is made, I will withdraw absolutely what I said. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Sexton, who was received with loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers, said—The noble lord having now withdrawn in a most niggardly and ungracious manner—(vehement Nationalist cheers)—but yet in a manner the sense of which is complete, I am entitled to submit to the House that he made a false statement, and I might call it by a shorter name if I liked. The House is now seized of the fact—(Opposition cries of "Order")—as the House is now. (Opposition cries of "Order.") I am not out of order. ("Order.") What is this disorder ? (Nationalist cheers.) As the House is now seized with the fact that a wanton calumny against a body of members has been set afloat, I must call attention to the use made of that calumny in "The Times" to-day. (Cheers.) In the course of an article on the payment of members "The Times" makes other offensive and calumnious statements. It acts upon the authority of the witness the value of whose evidence the House is able to estimate. (Ministerial cheers.) It says—"Lord Wolmer, whose position as Liberal Unionist whip has given him peculiar opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts of the Parliamentary situation," made a statement on Tuesday night ; and "The Times" goes on—"It is notorious that since the Parnellite split there has been no American money forthcoming for the subsistence of these stipendiary patriots." (Loud Opposition cheers.) Yes, this is the party of gentlemen. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) There is not a peasant in Ireland who would not be ashamed of your conduct. (Ministerial cheers.) The article says—"And as these must live somehow they are, so Lord Wolmer declared, undoubtedly being paid by the party organization and by the party now in power. We have no difficulty, therefore, in accepting Lord Wolmer's assurance"—(an Irish member : "Pigott")—"that one-half at least of the party to whom Mr. Gladstone proudly points as speaking in the name of Ireland are in receipt of a stipend drawn either from an English party fund or from the private liberality of rich English partizans." Since the foundation of this House many centuries ago it has never been held to be tolerable that any one should be allowed to impute even to a solitary member of this House, that the discharge of his functions has been connected with the receipt of money. The charge of the principal newspaper in the country is against a body of members. It is as false a charge as ever was made. We are poor men, but we have striven to do our duty here, and whatever help we require we shall seek from our own countrymen, and if that help is not sufficient we shall seek it from nowhere else. I submit respectfully that if representations of this kind are to be permitted with regard to the representatives of another country then the discharge of their duty in this House will become impossible. (Ministerial cheers.) I beg to move—"That the leading article in "The Times" is a gross and scandalous breach of the privileges of the House." (Ministerial cheers.)

The Speaker—I hope the matter will not go further. (Hear, hear.) There is no *mala fides* imputed in the words which have been read. However discourteous they may be I cannot think they affect the question of privilege. I had hoped after the noble lord's withdrawal the matter would have rested there. We have now the assurance of two hon. gentlemen from Ireland that the statement is wholly devoid of foundation, and I think the House may rest satisfied with the assurance of those hon. members. In the interests of the House I implore it not to let the matter go any further. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sexton—I respectfully ask you whether *mala fides* is or is not imputed in the description of a body of members of this House as paid mercenaries ? (Cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer—I only wish to say, for myself, that after what the hon. gentleman has just said I apologise to the Irish party. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sexton—I respectfully say that the editor of "The Times" should apologise at the bar. (Cheers, and cries of "move.") I respectfully submit that it is within my right, and that the decision of the question rests ultimately with the House whether or not a breach of privilege has been committed, and I respectfully move "That the leading article in "The Times" of this day is a gross and scandalous breach of the privileges of this House" (Cheers.)

The hon. gentleman then put a copy of "The Times" on the table and the passage complained of was read by the clerk.

Mr. J. Redmond—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheers, said : I am never forward in promoting any movement for severe notice of what is said of persons or proceedings in the House by persons outside of it. The question has been distinctly raised whether this article is or is not a breach of the privileges of the House. I have first of all to say that I am very glad that the noble lord has extricated himself from at least one-half of this charge. (Laughter.) As I understand him, the other portion of it falls upon the Government, the Government composed of persons with whom he was once associated. (Hear, hear.) He says that his desire was that the brunt of it—I don't think he used the expression—but he felt that the great weight and severity of words of that kind coming from him—(laughter)—the whole of this tremendous weight which attaches to his unfounded assertion was meant for us. (Hear, hear.)

I am not sensitive—it is perhaps owing to being hardened in these matters—I am not sensitive under that charge. (Laughter.) I think the noble lord would have consulted his own character—(Ministerial cheers)—if he had withdrawn it altogether after he had been compelled to admit that there is no ground for it. His own character is a matter entirely for his own consideration, and into that sacred precinct I shall not trespass. (Laughter.) I leave the whole subject contentedly in his hands—but as far as this article is concerned, I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that your powers of hearing are more acute happily than mine, but I heard the extract from the article first read by the hon. gentleman opposite with a feeling which, I think, did him honour. (Cheers.) He is one of a body of gentlemen whose pecuniary integrity, I will say, in my judgment requires no more defence or vindication than that of any other section of the House. (Cheers.) When I first heard the extract I was doubtful whether there reached my ear anything which constituted a gross breach of privilege, because, however offensive the word "mercenary" may be, yet after all a mercenary motive need not necessarily be corrupt. I know not, sir, what your case may be, but upon hearing the article read from the table I do gather from it that it contains a most distinct charge of corruption—(loud Ministerial cheers)—a charge of the reintroduction of corruption into the House, after it has been happily cleared of it during a hundred years, through the medium of the Irish members. Well, sir, I was quite unaware, I need not say, that this matter was likely to be brought forward, but unquestionably, if I am asked whether a charge of corruption against a body of members of this House constitutes a breach of its privileges, I am afraid that it is not possible for me to give any other answer but one in the affirmative. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Balfour—I certainly thought that after the observations which you made from the Chair, and even in the absence of the observations which you made from the Chair, it would have been the duty of the Leader of the House to give us some guidance in the circumstances—(Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh")—which all must admit to be of some difficulty and delicacy. (Hear, hear.) There are two questions that always arise when the conduct of the Press is brought under the notice of this House. There is first the technical question as to whether there has or has not been a breach of privilege. There is secondly the question of policy—whether it is desirable for the dignity or order of this House—(laughter)—that we should enter into one of those conflicts with the Press out of which so far I know this House has never come with any augmentation of credit to itself. (Cheers.) On the second of these points, we have waited for the guidance of the Leader of the House, and we have waited, I regret to say, in vain. (Cries of "No.") Let me say, sir, one word on the first of these points. I have personally, from the accidents with which the House is well acquainted, been brought for many years into the most direct personal collision, so to speak, with gentlemen sitting below the gangway, but I certainly and emphatically express my firm conviction, from which I have never wavered, even in the heat of the hottest controversies, that not a single one of those gentlemen would ever bribed or corrupted for the work which he did for this House, or that he took the part which he thought it his duty to take from any motives other than those which he believed to be for the benefit of his country. (Cheers.) I may say, as I have touched upon personal questions, that if we are to be so very sensitive—(Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh")—about the criticisms of the Press and the character and honour of our members, I will guarantee to come down to this House with an armful—(laughter)—of copies of "United Ireland," every one of which contains imputations against members of this House who were at one time in office, and imputatations far more grave than those which the hon. gentleman has extracted from "The Times" article. (Cheers.) But it appears to me that any insinuation of corrupt or mercenary motives on the part of members for Ireland is absolutely without foundation and ought never to have been hinted at or suggested. I think if anybody will read the article carefully and accurately he will see—I may say I never saw the article or heard of it until I came into the House—he will see that the intention of the article is this—that if there was, as is asserted, a paid party of members in this House, there was a danger through that very fact of the reintroduction of those corruptions which were an unhappy blot upon our Parliamentary history. ("Oh, oh.") Now, sir, that is a mere question of the fair inference from the words. I am not defending—it is not my business to defend, or attack—the particular statements made by "The Times"—I have no concern one way or other with them—but I do ask the House before they enter upon one of those indecorous conflicts with the Press, at all events to be careful that they are not putting a construction upon words which the words do not necessarily bear, and whether therefore, if the fight is to go on, they might not find themselves to be ultimately in the wrong. I put it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has had the advantage I have not had, of reading the newspaper—I put it to him whether at all events an interpretation—I do not say the only interpretation—which can be put upon "The Times" article is not this, that the result of there being a paid party in this House might have ultimately, at some time unspecified, the effect of lowering the financial integrity of this House, and of reintroducing corruption ; and whether, if the article is capable of that interpretation, we should not only be unwise, but we should be mad to enter into one of those contests with the Press, of which there have been too many in our Parliamentary history, and one of which I do implore the Government not to encourage.

Colonel Saunderson asked whether, if it was in order to cause an article in "The Times" to be read imputing motives to hon. members below the gangway, he should be in order in asking that certain articles he read in a speech made in Ireland—(Nationalist laughter)—imputing the fact that the hon. member for Waterford and his followers had been bribed and paid by the Tory party. (Ironical cheers.)

The Speaker ruled that the question was about an article in "The Times" newspaper, and it was a question for the House to decide. He said that when he intimated that the matter had better drop, he had not heard the charge of corruption.

Sir W. Harcourt said the right hon. gentleman had appealed to him and he confessed he did not know whether the right hon. gentleman expected that after the Leader of the House had expressed his opinion that that was a gross breach of privilege he should rise and express a different opinion. (Laughter.) He did not hold any different opinion. His right hon. friend had put the matter distinctly, as had been pointed out. The virulence of this matter was the imputation of personal corruption to a large number of members of the House. These were the words : "At least the House of Commons has never been even suspected of corruption. Are we prepared to run the risk of losing this priceless advantage"—that was the advantage of the House being pure and clear from corruption—"for the sake of enabling the Gladstonnian party to keep a band of paid mercenaries in attendance at Westminster ?" Was there any man of intelligence who could read that sentence in any other sense except that the Irish members were corrupt and were paid for voting in a particular way in that House ? (Hear, hear.) No man of common sense could deny that. However averse they might be to enter upon a question of this kind, he hoped it would not be considered a party question. (Hear.) They were considering the great question of Irish government, and whether it was to be introduced by foul calumnies of this character, discrediting the whole body of men whom a great number of members of that House desired should remain at Westminster and be their colleagues and equals. (Ministerial cheers.) Ought they not to begin that discussion, if they were to begin with any sense of fairness, by repudiating by the unanimous voice of that House such foul and such calumnious imputations. (Cheers.) He ventured to submit, whatever they might do afterwards, that they ought to take that opportunity—the only form in which it was offered to them—of saying one and all, to whatever party they belonged, that they did not believe charges of this character—(cheers)—and they were not prepared to treat the members from Ireland, who were in a difficult position, whom they all knew were not rich men, but he believed were independent and honourable men, as if they accepted statements of this character ; but in the name of the House of Commons, which after all was an assembly of gentlemen, should cry with one voice that they rejected and repudiated such statements. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Balfour asked that the clerk should read the whole of the paragraph in "The Times" to which allusion had been made, because it appeared to him that it had nothing whatever to do with the supposed payment of the hon. members, but with the consequences which "The Times" feared would ensue if payment of hon. members below the gangway were introduced. (Oh, oh.)

The clerk read the paragraph from the leading article in "The Times," after which there were loud cries of "Divide" from the Nationalists.

Mr. Clancy condemned the article as being a continuation of a series written in the "The Times" against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues three or four years ago.

Mr. Courtney felt it would be impossible to say "No" to the proposition that a gross breach of privilege had been committed. If the question was affirmed by the House they must have the editor and publisher of the paper at the bar. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to submit to the common sense and justice of the House that if it was going to pass a proposition that a certain passage or passages amounted to a gross breach of privilege it was passing a condemnation upon the person who had committed that breach without giving him an opportunity of defending himself or apologising to the House. (Hear, hear.) His own feeling of that mode of warfare was one of profound abhorrence and disgust. (Ministerial cheers.) He regretted very much that any one should have been led into the impropriety of making a suggestion which had naturally been amplified into the consequences which they now had before them. But if the proposition before the House were affirmed, they must, as a matter of justice, have the responsible person there, to hear what he had to say—(hear, hear)—and they would be led into a position which would not be very creditable or satisfactory to the House. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members from Ireland must be aware that the feeling of the House was entirely in their favour with regard to the present imputation, and he thought therefore that they might join him in the suggestion that the matter should be dropped, not by saying "No" to the motion, but by the moving of the previous question. ("No, no," cries of "move" and Opposition cheers.)

The Speaker—Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to move ?

Mr. Courtney—No, sir, I do not move.

Mr. Brunner, who had risen to order from a seat under the gallery amid cries of "Order," and who had then come within the bar, asked whether an amendment had been moved, and said he understood from what the right hon. gentleman had just said that two passages of the article were in question and not one. What was the motion before the House ?

The Speaker said that three passages were now before the House, and no amendment had been moved with regard to them.

Mr. Dillon said there could not be the smallest doubt on the mind of any one who read the article through as to the clear intention of the writer in different passages to charge corruption on the Irish members. (Hear, hear.) But if there had been any doubt about this he would point to a passage which had not yet been read, and which ran as follows : "If this be so"—that was if the statement of Lord Worlmer were true—"what shall we say of the attempt to carry by means of a majority thus constituted and supported—(hear, hear)—could anything be more direct than that ?—"a measure of vast constitutional change—an attempt made, moreover, on the part of a statesman"—let them mark this, for it settled the question, and made the charge more pointed and foul—"who has denounced in an almost frenzied strain the iniquity of Pitt and Castlereagh in buying up Irish borough-mongers and placemen at the time of the Union?" (Nationalist cheers.) He wanted to know if that were not a gross and shameful breach of privilege, what could be ? (Ministerial cheers.) It referred, not to the general action of members outside that House, but specifically, to a Bill now under discussion, and challenged directly the Government of the day as having imitated the conduct of Pitt and Castlereagh—statesmen whom the head of the Government was charged with denouncing—and the article charged Irish members directly with imitating the conduct of the infamous men whom Pitt and Castlereagh had purchased. (Hear, hear.) The only excuse which the Leader of the Opposition had attempted to put forward—and it was a lame and mean excuse for neglecting a duty which was his as much as it was that of the Leader of the House, namely, defending the honour of the House when it was foully and calumniously attacked—(cheers)—the only excuse was that he could come to the House with an armful of extracts from "United Ireland" and other Irish papers. (Opposition cheers.) Yes, no doubt, the right hon. gentleman could find many charges against himself of misconduct in his administration, but could he find an extract from an Irish newspaper charging him with doing any act in that House from corrupt pecuniary motives ? (Ministerial cheers.) He (Mr. Dillon) had never seen such a charge, and even if the right hon. gentleman could rake one up the two cases were entirely separate. What was the ground on which Irish members claimed at the hands of their colleagues protection against "The Times ?" This was not an isolated case. (Ministerial cheers.) It had been done in pursuance of one of the most infamous conspiracies—(loud Ministerial cheers)—conducted by a powerful journal, which influenced the atmosphere of their deliberations—a cowardly, base, and unscrupulous conspiracy which for ten years that newspaper had carried on by the most unscrupulous and ruthless means, to drive the Irish members out of public life, and to make it impossible for them to do their duty. (Ministerial cheers.) That paper had pursued them with calumny and false charges, and had returned to these again and again when they had been proved to be false. It had tried perjury against them, had accused them of murderous conspiracy, and had spent, he should think, 200,000*l.* in constructing a vast conspiracy based upon calumny and forgery which, had it been successful—as it might have been, carried on against men who were under the reproach of being poor—would not only have driven them from that House, but out of the country, if not into gaol. (Nationalist cheers.) That had been defeated and exposed, and now, in collusion with the noble lord (Viscount Wolmer), as formerly in collusion with Pigott—(renewed cheers and laughter)—"The Times" had recourse, to charges of curruption in regard to their duties in that House. (Hear, hear.) There was not a man among those sitting around him who, if his actions in that House were examined in their minutest particulars would be afraid to set them beside those of any other member, whether titled or commoner. (Cheers.) Was that newspaper to be allowed to go on with this base and abominable war of calumny and falsehood against Irish members, or would they get the protection to which, as honourable men, they were entitled from their colleagues in the House ? (Cheers.)

Mr. Dunbar Barton, while repudiating all concurrence in the charge which had been made, said that other journals had for months deliberately charged the Tory party with having the Parnellites in their pay. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) What did "The Star" of that day say ? (Opposition cheers.) It had a "tu quoque," and made a direct charge of corruption against another member of the House.

The Speaker—Order, order. Whether another paper has made such a statement is not the question now before the House. The question is, whether the words read to the House do in themselves constitute a breach of privilege ? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Redmond—I do not desire to detain the House for more than a moment, and still less do I desire to add to the heat of this discussion. I have only risen for the purpose of begging the House not to allow the special pleading of any of its members, however distinguished, to turn it aside from its manifest duty to itself as well as to us. The accusation made against Irish members is a peculiarly cruel one by reason of the fact that those members are in the main poor men. (Hear, hear.) They are men who would not have been able during these last ten or twelve years to attend this House to represent the views of their countrymen unless by the generosity and the confidence of their countrymen they had been provided with the means of doing so. (Hear, hear.) The knowledge of that fact imposes upon the House a very serious duty to defend us in cases of this kind. (Cheers.) The hon. and gallant member for North Armagh (Colonel Saunderson) and my hon. and learned friend, who has just spoken, have alluded to the fact that during the unfortunate internecine struggle that has been going on in Ireland accusations of a somewhat similar character have been not altogether unheard of. I regret to say such is the case. As far as I am concerned I have recognied that those accusations directed against myself and some others have proceeded, for the most part, from what I may call thoughtless speakers, but they have also proceeded from men who ought to have known better—men who are near me now, and who ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Cheers.) But I agree with the late Chairman of Committees that political

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. MALCOLM, at whose palace at Venice Her Majesty was to have stayed, and where the Empress Frederick and several of her daughters have at various times been guests, and who has died of bronchitis after a very short illness, at the age of seventy-nine, had made his way from poverty and obscurity to wealth and influence, and his career affords a striking illustration of what can be done by Scotch sagacity and enterprise and indomitable perseverance. Mr. Malcolm, says the *World*, went to Venice a poor lad in 1832. After several years of hard work he was enabled to enter the timber trade, in which he quickly made a great deal of money, and ultimately became one of the leading merchants in that business in Italy. He speculated with complete success during the Crimean War. Mr. Malcolm has left a fortune of about £150,000, in addition to three palaces in Venice, a country seat and estate in Lombardy, extensive forests in Cadore, a large property and vast saw-mills at Longarone, and a Scotch estate in Argyllshire, which he purchased a few years ago. He possessed a splendid collection of Venetian pictures, furniture, glass, and objects of art. Mr. Malcolm always lived a very quiet and retired life, but he was known to everyone in Venice, and was much esteemed by all classes in the city.

It was not supposed that the late Duke of Marlborough was a rich man; but the very small net value—under £4,000—of his personal estate is remarkable. Unless he had property out of the United Kingdom not included in the valuation for probate, the estate will be insufficient to pay the legacies and there will be no residue. The will is curiously drawn, for the Duke in appointing his wife executrix and residuary legatee gives only her petname "Lily." The ordinary style would, of course, be Jane Lilian Warren. Duchess of Marlborough, just as the Duke is described as George Charles, Duke of Marlborough, not George Charles Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. The expression of the Duke's particular dislike to "the exclusiveness of family pride"—the words which are really used in the will—is somewhat different from "the pride of exclusiveness," the words with which he has been credited by some of the papers.

Lord Cromer, better known as Sir Evelyn Baring, whose name is at present so prominently before the public in connection with the Egyptian crisis, is, says the "Daily Graphic," one of the most capable officials in the service of the British Crown. Several years ago, Sir Carles Dilke, then President of the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, declared in the House of Commons that Sir Evelyn Baring ranked with General Gordon and Admiral Hewett among the very ablest of our public servants. "Few countries," he exclaimed, can boast such men. We ask for and we follow the "advice of these men." At the age of seventeen Lord Cromer entered the Royal Artillery, from which he retired with the rank of major in 1879 in order to take up his duties as one of the Controllers-General appointed in Egypt in that year by England and France. Previously Mr. Baring had acquired experience to fit him for his responsible post. By acting as private secretary to his cousin, Lord Northbrook, when that nobleman was Governor-General of India, he had obtained a valuable insight into the practical arts of government, while his appointment to a commissionership of the Public Debt in Egypt—a post which he held for three years—helped to consolidate and increase that financial knowledge which had already earned for him a considerable reputation.

For over a year Mr. Baring, assisted by his colleague, successfully carried on the Control, and it was largely owing to his exertions that Lord Granville was able to assure the House of Lords in 1881 that the new system "had undoubtedly worked admirably for the finances and administration of Egypt." Towards the end of 1880 Sir John Strachey's resignation left vacant the post of Finance Minister of India. Mr. Baring received the appointment under the Marquess of Ripon, who was then Viceroy, and during his tenure of office framed and carried three successful Budgets. During the past ten years Lord Cromer has done excellent work in Egypt—work achieved frequently under trying circumstances. He is extremely industrious, is an accomplished financier, knows Egypt and the Egyptians better than any living Englishman, and is a most able and clear-sighted administrator. Two of his most noteworthy characteristics are his strong common sense, and a certain blunt straightforwardness which, owing to its rarity in the East, has often served him well when pursuing the tortuous tracks of Oriental diplomacy.

Surgeon Major-General Sir William Mackinnon, who has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, has seen plenty of service. Thirty years ago he joined the army—in time to go to the Crimea, and to be present with the 42nd Highlanders at Alma and at Balaclava, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. After the Crimea the young surgeon went with the Highlanders to India; he was, in fact, on the personal staff of Lord Clyde, and took part in all the fights with which that hero's name is associated. It was not long ere Mackinnon was in New Zealand, and his bravery at Katikara and at Gilbert's Clearing, and in the fighting in the Waikato, Tauranga, and Wanganui districts gained him the most honourable mention in despatches. A few years later he was engaged in Ashantee, and once more his services at Amoaful, at Ordahsu, and at Coomassie obtained for him a generous recognition at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Viscount Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, who has been appointed assistant secretary to Lord Aberdare's Commission on the Condition of the Aged Poor, is said to be a young man of culture and promise, with a distinct leaning towards democracy. He has inherited no small share of the abilities and artistic tastes of his father, and not a little of the fervour and devotion of his accomplished mother, who is able, in spite of the heavy domestic reponsibilities inseparable from a family of ten children, to work so zealously in the cause of social progress. Lord Morpeth's quiet manner and transparent honesty made him many friends at Balliol College, Oxford, and he won popularity throughout the 'Varsity, without seeking it, by an entire absence of bumptiousness and swagger. More desoted to study than sprint running, he graduated after a distinguished career in honours in 1889, and left for London with that most prized of all testimonials for a budding politician and diplomatist—an excellent batch of recommendations from the Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, whose house is No. 12, Cheyne Walk, is the "Celebrity at Home" in the "World." Mr. Courtney declares laughingly that even when he is at home he seems to have the "ayes to the right and the noes to the left," for among his immediate neighbours he numbers on one side Mr. Charles Stuart-Wortley and Mr. Smith Wright, and on the other Mr. Arthur Acland and a well-known Radical journalist; whilst Sir Charles Lennox Wyke and Mr. Whistler represent the worlds outside that of politics. In a man so thoroughly imbued with the "modern spirit," in politics, in religion, in education, and in ethics, as Mr. Courtenay, it may perhaps excite surprise at first to find an enthusiastic worshipper of all that concerns the past history of the locality where he has made his home for several years—a term which by no means, however, covers his affection for "associations." He declares that since he gave up his tutorial offices at Cambridge to reside in town, he has occupied in turn four of the oldest houses in London, first in Fig Tree Court, then in Bloomsbury, then in Queen Anne's Gate, and now in Cheyne Walk. In every part of "No. 12" are evidences of this affection for times past; one by the way, which is fully shared and seconded by Mrs. Courtney. When Mr. Courtney is not talking of Chelsea he is talking of Cornwall, which found him his birthplace, his earliest education, and his seat in Parliament.

Frequenters of the principal Private Views of the Art Societies of London, and in particular those of the R.W.S., are aware that Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Courtney are by no means infrequent nor inconspicuous figures thereat. So solicitous, indeed, is Mr. Courtney not to miss altogether the pleasant soirees of the club connected with the "Old" Society, that an occasion may be recalled when he appeared at one of them in all the glories of Windsor uniform, after a Speaker's levee, rather than forego an inspection of the "loan" treasures.

Although Mr. Courtney's Parliamentary life extends only from some 16 years ago, when he was first elected for Liskeard in place of Mr. Horsman, he has been since that date so much in the public eye that most people would be disposed to antedate it. The fact is that he has been a public man almost from his youth up. At the University of Cambridge he graduated as Second Wrangler and (bracketed) First Smith's Prizeman in 1858. As a matter of course he became at once a Fellow of his college, St John's. After a probationary period of tutorial work at Cambridge, he came to London, and soon afterwards joined the staff of the 'Times' as a leader writer; having been called to the Bar in 1858 at Lincoln's-inn, of which four years ago he became a Bencher. For three or four years he held the Professorship of Political Economy at University College. To say that every decision of his as Deputy-Speaker gained unqualified and unanimous approval would be to suggest that he was something more than human. It is, however, certain that his impartiality was never called into question. Mr. Leonard Courtney has made for himself a unique position in the House of Commons; he is trusted by all parties alike. He possesses keen critical faculty, an unbiassed judgment, unwavering faith in principle, a matured wisdom, sturdy independence, and wide sympathies. Mrs. Courtney is an unwearied worker in all efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, especially as regards their dwellings. The intertwining of the initials "K and L. C., the only addition that has been made to the curious tall gateway of wrought iron, through which you pass to the house, aptly symbolises the co-operation and mutual help which characterise the labours of Mr. and Mrs. Courtney.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Chamberlain, Lt-Col, Bengal, Mily Secry, Kashmere Govt, on leave, from Jumel.
Graham, Lt, Bo, King's Own, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Dibble, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Stokes, Lt, Bo, 4th King's Own, on leave, from Purandhar.
Crookshank, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Searle, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster, on leave, from Deesa.

MARCH 9.

Lushington, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Lampson, Capt, Bengal, 5th L I, on furlough, from Benares.
Horne, Capt, Bo, R H, A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Armstrong, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lanc H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Mackworth, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Dinapore.
Walwood, Lt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Trimulghery.
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, Supdt of Signalling, on leave, from Kasauli.
Kreyer, Capt, 16th Bo Infy, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Law, Col, Ms, Pol Dept, on furlough.
Garland, Capt, Bengal, 2nd High, L I, on leave, to England.
Kanga, Surgn-Capt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Quilon.
Chamberlain, Lt-Col, Bengal, Mily Secy, Kashmere Govt, on leave, to England.
Walker, Lt Bo, 10th, L I, on duty, to Satara.
Paget Major, Bo, 1st Dur L I, on duty, to England.
Priestley, Lt, Ms, 2nd Lanc on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

3. It is notified for information that the Colaba rifle range is placed at the disposal of the Corps for class-firing, on Saturday afternoons during this month. Members who have not fired their class are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity. The firing will take place from 3 p.m. till dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th March.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

It is requested that all who possibly can will attend the next two Saturday Commanding Officer's parades, the annual Inspection being fixed for Saturday, the 25th March.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 11th instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—26th Regt (Baluchistant)—Bo Infy—Havaldar Din Muhammad to be Jamadar to complete establishment.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—5th Bombay Cavalry—Jamadar Faizulla Khan to be Ressaldar and Koto Dafedar, Kesur Singh to be Jamadar, vice Ressaldar Abdur Rahman Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off their duty:—Lieut C Burrard, S C, Wing Officer, 21st Bo Infy, for one year; Lieut-Col W A Wetherall, S C, Comdt, 22nd Bo Infy; and Lieut J H Pollard, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, Bhopal Battn, for one year.

G I P Ry Volr Corps—James Marr, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following appointment is made:—Col M H Nicolson, A.-D.-C. to the Queen, 24th Bo Infy, to officiate on the second class District Staff, with the local and temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Major Genl G F Beville, appointed to officiate on the first class District Staff.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State leave on medical certificate for six months:—Second Lieut R J C Eastwood, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut J H Crawford, R A, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Sub-Condr R Walmsley, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have been granted by the Secry of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgn-Major E W Young, I M S, three months, private affairs; Surgn-Capt H C L Arnim, I M S, two months, private affairs; Lieut A H Bolton, I S C, six months, medical certificate; Lieut P A Smurthwaite, I S C, one month, medical certificate; Condr J H G Bell, Ordnance Dept, six months, medical certificate; and Sub-Condr C Bowyer, Ordnance Dept, six months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir E Charles K Olivant, K C I E, I C S, Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Section 7 of the Glenders and Farcy Act, 1879, the following gentlemen to be Vety Surgns for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the area to which the Act has by Government Notification, dated the 6th August 1888, been extended:—Mr H Rogers, M R C V S, of the Firm of Messrs Scott and Co; and Mr F M Stephens, M R C V S, of the Firm of Messrs Stephens and Sons.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E O Owen, 3rd Bo Cavy, to be Cantonment Magte at Karachi, vice Lieut W M Southey, 1st Beluchis, transferred. Capt Owen is also appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Karachi District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

Capt Owen is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay; he is also invested within the military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the subdivision of that district, comprising the talukas of Parrasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

Mr Ragunath Yeshwant Palsule has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class, Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahivadi in the Satara District.

Mr M Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Mangesh Ananth Gokarn, acting Mahalkari of petha Mundgod in the district of Kanara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F J S Lowry, 2nd Beluch Battn, to act as Cantonment Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt H F E Hodges, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

Capt F J S Lowry is further appointed a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Azam Shanker Narayan Krishna Bijur, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Yellapur; and Azam Chitamber Sheshu, acting Head Karkun of taluka Sirsi, are appointed Mamlatdars of the third class in the Kanara District, and are invested with additional powers.

Azam Manshuram Valavdas, acting Head Karkun of taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Manshuram Valavdas, acting Head Karkun of taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Assist Coll in the district of Poona, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district and invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Ramchand Pitambardas, Mukhtyarkar of taluka Sukkur in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Chottiram Girdhardas to act as Depy Collr, sixth grade, during the absence of Khan Bhadur Kidirdad Khan Gul Khan, C I E, or pending further orders.

Mr E Maconochie, I C S, Assist Collr, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and at Nadiad from the 8th to the 28th May 1893, both days inclusive.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Waman Sakharam Khare, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Nasik District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgaokar, B A, LL B, and Nonavinaker T Gopalcngar, B A, LL B, as Vakils of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Shivaji Nabar is appointed, on his reversion from special duty in connection with the acquisition of the lands for the Tansa catchment area, to do duty, as a temporary measure, as Mamlatdar of Shahapur, during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayen Bhowanrao Pavgi, on privilege leave for three months.

The following promotions of Mamladars are ordered with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Balshanker, First Grade Mamlatdar:—Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan Vyas to be First Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Navnidhral Madhavram Desai to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, during the absence of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan Vyas in foreign service; Khan Saheb Sorabji Rataji Master, B A, sub pro tem, second grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade; Mr J W S Dracup to be sub pro tem second grade Malatdar; Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai, L C E, sub pro tem third grade Malatdar, is confirmed in the grade; Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas Valsadvala to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; A'zam Nothabhai Avichaldas, L C E, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar from Ankleswar to Broach; Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai, L C E, from Vagra to Anklesvar; and Azam Nathabhai Avichaldas is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Vagra.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 4.)

The services of Surgn-Capt D W Scotland, Civil Surgn, Betul, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Mr W B Durham, Inspr of Police, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Hoshangabad District, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Col W Vertue, Depy Commr, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st class.

Mr E A Dennys, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for six months.

Rao Sahib D S Sathaye, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, attached to the Jubbulpore Divn, is appointed to the charge of the Kanhan Divn, vice Mr E J Rumsby, Ex Engr, proceeding on leave.

Rao Sahib Sathaye was relieved of his duties in the Jubbulpore Divn on the 18th inst.

Messrs A F Toulmin and P Grant, Offig Inspectors of Police, Damoh and Mandla, respectively, are appointed Inspectors, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, with effect from the 1st inst, vice Messrs Aggis and Durham, resigned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Siera Ventana, 1,799 tons, Captain H De Gruchy, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s.s. Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Captain J. McCalmont, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and four deck passsengers.

THE s. s. Skerryvore, 2,200 tons, Captain S. R. Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Mahe, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos s.s. Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo, Surg-Captain J. K. Kanga and Mr. Tyeb Hajee Essa as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE ship Aristomene, 1,661 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Penarth, South Wales (7th November), with a cargo of 2,718 tons coal. The vessel consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE s. s. Johannisberger, 1,894 tons, Captain W. Lenge, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Hamburg (26th January) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Zuba	1787	Dunn	Dunkirk	15-3	K Nixon
B	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Antwerp, &c.	10-3	J Heyne
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		V Ebm&Co
C	Mobile	230	McAdam	Not fixed		B&P S N Co
D&E	Braunfels	1976	Tegge	Hamburgh	15-3	Glade&Co
E	St Giles	2202	Mundi	Marseilles	10-3	K Nixon
G	Gmn.cruiser Mowe	538	Hartmann	Zanzibar		German Govt
H	Asloun	1827	Murray	Not fixed		T Morrison
K	Pembridge	1904	Whitton	Hamburg	12-3	J Mackintosh
L	Kaveri	543	Ababaker			Shepherd&Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum			Shepherd&Co
M	Ancona	1883	Madin	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	11-3	A Munjee
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-3	M Maritimes
P	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	12-3	F Muir & Co
Q	Arroyo	2367	Samuel	Hull	20-3	Grhm & Co
	Johannisberger	1894	Lenge	Calcutta		Glade & Co
	Alongside Tanjore	1402	Barron	Red Sea Ports		H C Jussub

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Bhownagar	8-3	Shprd &Co
,,	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C Mandvie	9-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Iran	2316	Delargy	Genoa, &c.	10-3	E Bates&Co
5	Lombardy	1570	Cole	China	15-3	P & O Co
7	Se Pancras	2781	Young	Dunkirk	10-3	K Nixon
8	Indra	2333	Burkul	Antwerp	12-3	K Nixon
9	W Hall	2139	Burckley	Marseilles	15-3	E Bates
10	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	11-3	P & O Co
15	Incharran	1842	McDonald	Dunkirk		T Morrison & Co
16	SdnyThomas	1842	Picktorn	Venice, &c.		J Mackintosh

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bisagno ..... 2290 tons ..... F Branchi

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Johannisberger (s).	Lenge	Hamburg, Jan 26.
9	Skerry wore (s)	Chandler	Mahe.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Brownlow	Bushire, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Singapore (s)	Canepa	Genoa.
	Juba (s)	Agnew	Zanzibar, &c.
	Chanda (s)	Stebbing	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Siera Ventana, De Gruchy, for Rangoon.
Steamer Ramore Head, McCalmont, for Antwerp.
,, Nowshera, Smith, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mobile, for Zanzibar, Port Natal, &c.
,, Skerry vore, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.—Steamers Asama, Palamcotta, Nevasa, Java and Amphitrite.

MADRAS.

Mar.	ARRIVAL.	
7	Patna s	Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Ramprataib Samrathrai and another—Payne G and S.
735—Thakurdas Dand G—Jafferbhoy Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne G and S.
748—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Ahmedbhai Habibhoy and another—Janard. an and A and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

89-97—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy—Roughton and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Cause.

408—92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar vs Jijeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little S N and B, P R and K and M N S—Part heard.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

701-76—Tyabjee and D—Kuttehalli Shaik Ahmed and others vs Mithibai and others—Wadia and G and L S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

412-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vullubhdas Runchodedas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee R and K.
36-92—T A Bland, Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Miya bin Hajee Miya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H, T A Bland and In person.
397-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vullubhdass and others—Artesir, H and D.
267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.
653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
133-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sacha—In person.
93-92—Shamrao P—Kessowjee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee—Shamrao P.
461-92—Payne, G and S—Mahomed Syedbin Gulam Mohideen Akmoray vs Hawabai and others—Ardesir H and D.
700-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The Advocate-General vs Nanabhoy Framjee and others—Little, S N and B.
339-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapuji and Vasudevjee vs Juggon Babunathrao and another—Matubhai and J.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N	Hall, Col, J D	Oakes, A
Abas Khan	Hunter, E, Mrs	Ooto, Mrs
Arden, E, Miss	Harwood, H T	Pat o n d i Husain-khan
Amrook Ramchandar	Heaton, J H, M P	Pugh, T
Abott, H E S, Capt	Hutton, Mrs	Phillips, H
Berlen, A	Harris, H T	Prevett, J
Bouvcree, G P, Capt	Hatsh, H C	Roberts, R T
Baird, Mrs	Hardt, H	Rogovski, A
Baumeyer, F, Dr	Harris, W	Rud, W H
Bhumne, W	Harris, E W	Roberts, Miss
Bowen, H	Hill, C H	Ramsay, H, Capt
Bun, D, Col	Ino, N, Miss	Remonj, W C, C S
Buckley, E, Prof	Ino, G	Rognsley, F
Bowman, J C	Iums, J R	Schroder, O
Baigai, Bahadur Sing	J Poonasawami	Stewart, Mrs
Bahlk, C, Revd	John, A	Sodd, H
Barbaur, E D	Jones, W M	Smith, H
Barthmaun, C C	Jawahi Ram	Stoddard, J L
Bhasica charye, Aya	Jish, Carl	Smith, J
Coyne, J S	Lempster, F J, Lt-Col	Sugden, C
Crackett, W C	Koskin, H	Spanion, A, Mrs
Campbell, L M S, Miss	Kinlock, C W	Solenn Narsing Raw
Durand	Kulsoume Bee	Spangher, E
Delastic, H L	Lenessay, T	Simpson, T
Duffy, A C	Leonardi, F	Street, H A, Capt
Damoy, C	Lugaro, E T	Teveaidali, J R
Dolosozoski, A	Leslly, L F	Turnbull, M J, Gl
Dulipsing	Level, Monsure	Treggi, M, Miss
Dhunjibhai E Bhocrocha	Maddin, J	Turnbull, W S
English, J	Mascarinhas, A	Tamolji R Maker
Etheri n g t on, B, Sergt	Meriwall, W	Trumayne, T
Fainlin, Dr	Manshanker Jaishanker	Thornton, F T
Furguson, A A	Munshi Maharaj Lal Sahib	Tensil, D, Miss
Frankfort, Lord	Meridith, F	Thomas, C
Faulkner, W A	Macmuston, J	Tundie, Mrs
Freerer, Mrs	Marsi, T S B	Tombak, R
Fairbanks, W	Morton, C J	Veerasawmy Bellis
Farrer, G	McDermott, A	Welheim A
Fabian, G	Manning, J A	Wetton, R, Dr
Gusmness, M X	Mitsuyasiie, M	Walker, H R
Gunsberg, J	Mitchell, D, Miss	Whitehouse, Dr
Ghertner, J	Morris, C T	Williams, L M
Guasness, H N S	Oliver, R	Wright, F
	O'Brien, A	Wilkinson, S
		Waller, R M, Mrs
		Wright, P L
		Watts, Miss

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The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences. Cures ancemia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

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Lea & Perrins

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DYSPEPSIA
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Rep. ts* (translated).

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« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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CLOS S^T-URBAIN

Dry
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Extra dry.

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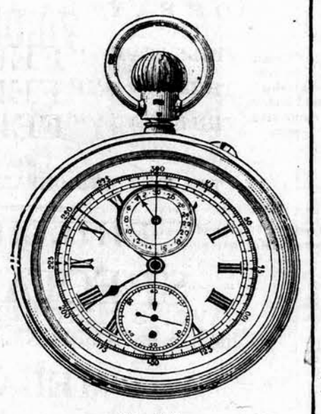
No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs.	185
In Silver Plain Case...	...	...	...	...	„	90
In German Silver Plain Case	...	...	...	...	„	60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case, with spare glass and main spring.

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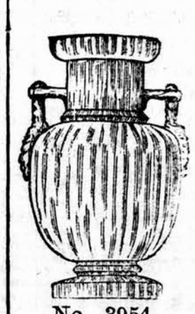


No. 3954.

No. 3684.

TABLE AND BRACKET ORNAMENTS!

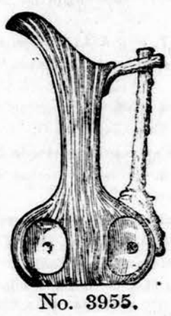
No. 3953.

No. 3564.

No. 3881.

No. 3103.

No. 3907.



No. 3955.

No. 3512.

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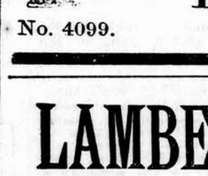
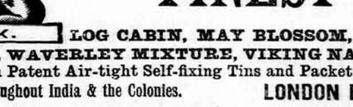


3404 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 18, cash.

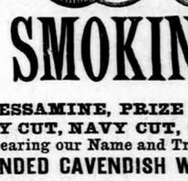
3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14, cash.

3406 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

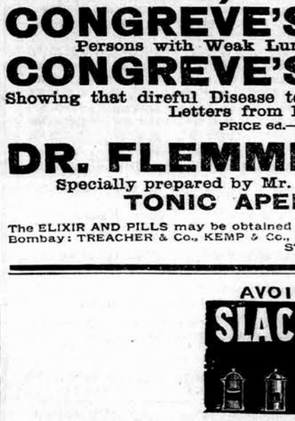
3407 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 65, cash.



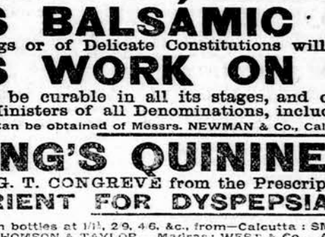
3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.



3409 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36, cash.



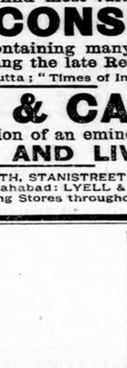
3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.



3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.

3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 G. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.



3414 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash.

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